B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 184 BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 36	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

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NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT. Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G.P.O. Box 162.
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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are require to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Aug.	NARKUNDA..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,, 1925	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA.. ..	MOREA * ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA.. ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
28th ,,	DEVANHA@	ExtraSteamer	8,092
4th April	NARKUNDA		16,227
11th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
18th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
25th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 59	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination
6th Aug. ..	BARALA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports 11 a. m.
6th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa. 3-45 p. m.
8th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via K'chi

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
* Awa Maru.	T. Kurita	6028	31st July	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kamevama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Naga to Mafu	Y. Kotorii	5901	28th Aug..	11th Sept
†AkiMaru	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept.	29th Sept
Tokushima Maru	N. Komiyama	5697	28th Sept	12th Oct

* Passenger Accommodation.
† Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	286	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building Hornby Road Fort, Bombay
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

O.S.K.LN.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	G. Fujitaj	6777	2nd Aug	14th Aug.
*Amur Maru	M. Sekijo	7770	11th Aug.	24th Aug.
*AlpsMaru	S. Kametaka	7.90	5th Aug	8th Sept.
*Celeber Maru	..	5863	10th Sept.	24th Sept.
*Honolulu Maru	..	5750	21st Sept.	5th Oct.

*Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 355.
'Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	KualaLumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. G. S. FORSYTH,
Agent.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT RORD,
BOMBAY NO. 7.

B.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

	Rs.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year	66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year	58,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds	12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23	2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund	50,00 000
6. Claims paid about	38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay:
MUJMUDAR & CO.,
40, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, South Kanara.
Manager:
K. C. VIDYARTHI

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Funds	42,429,181	£3,535,765

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We beg to inform our Customers that Mr. E. Taylor, for many years HEAD Cutter to Messrs. Badham Pile & Co., Ltd., has now joined our Staff.

A splendid stock, and the two best English Cutters in Bombay, AT YOUR SERVICE.

HOAR & Co., GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS. BOMBAY.

The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd.

10, NISBET ROAD, LAHORE.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, of 1913 on 28th March, 1924.)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. .. .. Rs. 10,00,000.
Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100, each.
Payable as follows:—
Rs. 5, on application. Rs. 5, on allotment.
The balance payable if at all called, as per terms in the body of the prospectus;
OVER 6 LAKHS WORTH OF SHARES ALREADY APPLIED FOR.

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1. LALA LAJPAT RAI, 12, Court Street, Lahore (Chairman).
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3. RAIZADA BHAGAT RAM, M.L.C., Barat-Law, Jullunder.
4. RAI BAHADUR LALA DHANPAT RAI, M.L.C., Chairman, Board of Directors, The Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Lahore.
5. LALA DEWAN CHAND, M.L.C., Merchant, Amritsar.
6. Dr. NIHAL CHAND SIKRI, M.L.C., McLeod Road, Lahore.
7. PANDIT K. SANTANAM, Lahore, (Managing Director).

Share Prospectus and all other information can be had from the Head-Office of Company
Has met with extraordinary and unprecedented success.
OVER 100 PROPOSALS FOR POLICIES OF Value over THREE LAKHS Received in FIRST MONTH of Working
Denoting
Unbounded enthusiasm in the public. Strict economy and perfect honesty guaranteed.
LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS TRANSACTED.
Rates moderate, Prompt attention, Liberal treatment. All vexatious conditions removed. NON-FORFEITABILITY AND INDISPUTABILITY SPECIAL FEATURES OF OUR COMPANY.
Prospectus and terms can be had on application.
Applications for Agencies from influential and responsible persons invited to:

Chief Agent for Gujarat & Kathiawar.
Mr. S. A. MALVI, Sutarwadanipole Khadia, Ahmedabad.

PANDIT K. SANTANAM, Managing Director.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration' Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES

BELL & Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS.
Branches:—Lalbag—Bombay Poona, Ahamadnagar, Belgaum, Hubli, Sholapur, Bijapur, Kolhapur, Sangli, Balsar, Nasik and Etc.
V. V. THAKUR,
Managing Director.
BELL & CO., LTD. BOMBAY 2.

J.V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, Etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers

Price List on Application.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1888 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahina Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified ENGINEER with at least 5 years' experience of Buildings and Roads for District Board. Salary 300/—20—400/—. Applications with testimonials must reach office before the 20th August, 1924. Apply at once to:—THR. JUGAL KISHORE SINGH, B.Sc., C.E. (London.) Chairman, District Board, Banda.
A 20330

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY—HYDERABAD DECCAN—Wanted an ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW, salary O. S. Rs. 350 with annual increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 600. Apply stating qualifications and experience to the REGISTRAR. Applications received after the 16th August, 1924, will not be considered. Only those should apply who possess a sound knowledge of Urdu, which is the medium of instruction.
A 20352

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

A GODOWN feet 40 by 23 in a new building with electric lights situated at Goa Street, Frere Road, near General Post office at very favourable terms, enquire or see GORDHANDAS KHETSEY, Holi Chakla.
C R10888

TO LET—Two up-to-date FLATS in our new building at Hughes Road. All modern conveniences, roomy and airy, rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20327

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANTED—A sound working GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY in Central Provinces or Berar or Khandesh. Apply with full particulars of machinery, etc. C/o P. O. Box No. 60 Fort, Bombay.
N 20242

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA FRUIT VINEGAR.

BEST in KITCHEN
BEST for PICKLES
BEST on TABLE

(N.B.—For Pickles add equal amount of water.)

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING CO.,
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T T

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A fine estate 2 miles from Kasauli (Punjab) 39 biggahs of land with buildings rented at 1600 a season, fruit garden and a large site ideal place and climate for a sanitarium. Dust cheap Rs. 28,000. Apply Direct on the applications to me here. GURBAKHSH SINGH KALHA, P. O. Garkhal, near Kasauli.
G R10922

FOR SALE—A big TANNING FACTORY in Cawnpore with all up-to-date machines, drums, pumps, and about 300 tanning pits made on perfect scientific method in good working order, situated on river bank with extensive grounds and quarters for workmen. For full particulars please write to:—Messrs. MOHAMAD ISMAIL BROS., Post Box No. 35 CAWNPORE.
N R10878

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. Charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

ON, and after the 11th August, 1924, the Office of OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA will be REMOVED to 2nd Floor, Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and all communications should be directed thereto from that date.

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY.
C20336

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE NIRA BRIDGE ON THE POONA BANGALORE ROAD.

1. A central ten feet of roadway over the Nira bridge has been completed. Protective railing is still to be fixed at the sides of the Bridge. Cars with axle load not exceeding 1½ tons (laden) can be taken across carefully at a speed not exceeding 6 miles per hour, one at a time and at owner's risk.

2. Before entering on the Bridge, cars should come to a dead stop, horn should be blown and the men working on the Bridge should be made aware of the motor coming on.

3. Horse or bullock vehicles can be taken across drawn by men. It is dangerous to take animals over the Bridge till the railing is completed. Restive animals should be taken blindfolded, and led behind the vehicles.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
SATARA DISTRICT.
C 20317

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID TEMPORARY RECEIPTS for 25 Ordinary Shares of the Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd., Nos. 95842/95866. Any claim in respect of the same should be registered with the Company at their Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, otherwise duplicate would be issued to the undersigned who has applied for same.

FRAMROZE J. PATEL.
Phiroze Building,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
C 20359

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, No. I Housing and Materials Division, invites sealed tenders for "Paving around plinths of chawls at De Lisle Road."

Tender Forms will on payment of Rs. 2 per set be issued to intending contractors by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bombay Housing District No. 1, Matunga. Any other information necessary can also be had from the same officer on any working day during office hours. Tenders will be received till 2 p.m. (Standard Time) of the 18th August, 1924.

J. R. COLABAWALA,
Executive Engineer,
Housing District No. 1.
C20351

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 5th August 1924, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March 1924.
2nd To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference Shares.
3rd Two Directors retire by rotation under clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd July to 6th August, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th July, 1924.

Attention is particularly invited to the time of the Twelfth Ordinary General meeting i.e., 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) on August 5th, 1924, and not 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) as published in error in our issue of the 15th instant.
20155.

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 5th August, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March, 1924.
2nd Two Directors retire by rotation under clause 100 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
3rd To confirm the appointment of Mr. Morarji Mulraj Khatau and Mr. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau as Directors of the Company.
4th To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5th To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd July to 6th August both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th July, 1924. 20156

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2491 of 1924.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER CORNER MILLER, European residing at 34, Saughton Hall, Drive, Edinburgh, Scotland by his duly constituted attorney Cecil Niels Caroe of Bombay, European Inhabitant, a practising Solicitor of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Pali Hill Bandra ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

DAVID A. M. MEER, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, till lately carrying on business at 23, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,
DAVID A. M. MEER,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff by this suit claims to recover from you the sum of Rs. 35,844/—/1 with interest on Rs. 32,500 at 10 per cent per annum from the 20th July, 1924, to Judgment and the further sum of Rs. 6,250 with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from the 13th June, 1923 to Judgment and costs of the suit and interest on Judgment at per cent per annum till payment. AND ALSO TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 19th day of August 1924, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.)

Dated this 4th day of August, 1924.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C 20357

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KARSANDAS GOCULDAS GAJIWALA, widower, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, an Employee in the Port Trust, residing at Sindi Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

(1) GAMANLAL GANGADAS, (2) GANGADAS GOCULDAS and (3) BAI KAMLA, widow of Atmaram Gangadas, all of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Bandra, Bhuleshwar and Nalbazar, respectively, all of them being the legal representatives of Baboolal Karsondas Gajiwala deceased ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-sixth day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 28th day of July, 1924.
Messrs. RAMANLAL & HIMATLAL.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C20358

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA FIDE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH SILKS OF VARIOUS DESIGNS SUITABLE FOR LADIES, DRESSES, MERCERISED, FLANNELS, LADIES' HOSIERY, MILLINERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, WRIST WATCHES, SCENT, SOAPS ETC. OF THE WELL KNOWN FIRM OF MESSRS. BADHAM PILE AND CO., LD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th, THURSDAY, the 7th and FRIDAY, the 8th day of August, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., Ltd. on Rampart Row opposite the Museum and Army and Navy Stores by order of the parties concerned the aforesaid goods suitable for ladies.

The above goods are on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th August, 1924.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers.
87, Apollo St., Fort.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE.
TREVOR ENGINEERING COMPANY, MILITARY SQUARE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Under orders from the Proprietor Messrs. BYREN and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the entire stock in trade of this firm comprising of:—

Brand new MacKenzie motor cycles, Hot point electrical goods, such as irons, kettles, large electric stoves, electric table and ceiling fans by well known makers, arc lamps, electric chandeliers, carbon search lights, electric lamps in many varieties, shades for lamps, etc.

Mantles, electric pocket lamps, large stocks of Hellisen's batteries, torches, soldering irons, sewing machines, electric motors, dynamos, red star soaps, electric clocks, vacuum cleaners, flexible wire, insulating wire, switches, water proof cloth, vulcanizing materials, electric coffee grinders, foot warmers, and all articles of household utility. Office furnitures made to order by known makers, large desks, show cases, stands, typewriters, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August and on succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BYREN and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the above goods in convenient lots to suit individual buyers, at the premises of the firm. Catalogues are being prepared and the property is open to view.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th August, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 10th August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel Bhoiwada Road near the Tram Junction household furniture, glass crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side boards and crockery stands, bicycle verandah benches drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, vases, phonograph, file cabinet, silver cabinet, glass door show cases, hat stands, single and double door almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, easy chairs, ice box, book stands, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of C. P. Keenan, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 5th August, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF MADE TO ORDER VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BURNER PERFECTION STOVES, ENGLISH COTTAGE PIANO BY CHEPPELL, RICH TAPESTRY LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITES, PIANO PLAYER, ELECTRIC TABLE FANS, WHITE MARBLE FIGURES MADE BY WELL KNOWN ITALIAN ARTISTS, CHUBB'S AND GODREJ'S SAFES, RICH ENGLISH DINNER SET, GLASS, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in their Show Rooms No. 8/10, Dean Lane near Hummam Street Fort, made to order very valuable household furniture consisting of sliding dining table, mahoganised sideboards, dinner waggon, rich tapestry-lined chesterfield suites, mahoganised drawing room cabinets full sized corner cabinets to match silver show cases cottage piano, and its player with rollers office and roll top writing tables glass and revolving book cases, fancy teanoys electric table fan and lamps mahoganised mirror and panelled almyrahs clothes and gown presses, dressing table chest of drawers and marble top wash hand table to match, Chubb's and Godrej safes, marble figures, meatsafe, stoves, Eggdinner set glass platedware etc.

Property on view and catalogues will be published.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th August, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

To-Night and During This Week
Presents
KOHINOOR PRODUCTION
"SATI-SONA"
AND
HALAMAN JETHVO
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
At: 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Saturday and Sunday at 3 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Bombay's Premier and Palatial

Novelty

Cinema Presents To-Night
and This Week only
'KOHINOOR'S Popular Film
"SHUKA RAMBHA"

Showing how Moksha can be obtained by Leading a worldly Life.

TIME AS USUAL.

COMING! COMING!
"Poona Raided"
"Poona Raided"
"Poona Raided."

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT: 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

THE CALL OF THE WILD

A film version of the famous book by Jack London. A wonderful story of a wonderful dog. Thrilling adventures in the snow swept tracts of Alaska during the great gold rush. Splendid pictures of an almost human dog which took two years to train.

PATHE GAZETTE

THE WORLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES.

FELIX MINDS THE KID

ANOTHER FUNNY ADVENTURE OF THE FAMOUS CAT.

POPULAR PRICES.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE
Announcement Extraordinary
SATURDAY NEXT
August 9th
A SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
HIS SECOND "SUPER" COMEDY
"A SAILORMADE MAN"
"A SAILORMADE MAN"
Funnier Than Grandma's Boy.
Look Out For Further Details and Book Your Seats Early.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"SAND"
Featuring WILLIAM S. HART.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"HAIL THE WOMAN"
Featuring FLORENCE VIDOR.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"OLD WIVES FOR NEW"
Featuring ELLIOTT DEXTER.

WEST-END CINEMA

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT!
UNIVERSAL'S SUPER-EXCELLENT PRODUCTION
'THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME'

12 Reels of unsurpassed magnificence and splendour. Adapted from the famous book of

VICTOR HUGO

"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME DE PARIS"

A WHIRLWIND OF ACTION AND ROMANCE

A dashing cavalier and a radiantly lovely dancing girl. Secluded nooks and whispered promises. Sweet sighs and sweeter kisses. A skulking form and a coward knife raised aloft. A nobleman stricken down and a shrinking girl bound in the meshes of the law Intrigue—treachery—guile. Smouldering revolt fanned to a fierce flame. A mongrel horde bent upon revenge. Conflict—galloping chargers—swords a-gleam in the sun. The grim reaper strode abroad. And then—

Featuring the Popular Star

LON CHANEY

and supported by such notable screen celebrities as Patsy Ruth Miller, Norman Kerry, Winfred Bryson, Ernest Torrence and a host of others.

"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"

You must see this great picture for yourself to learn how Right prevailed and how in the end Love claimed its own.

A CAST OF THREE THOUSAND, INCLUDING FIFTY WORLD KNOWN STARS

COMING SATURDAY NEXT.
AT THE

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

Deep depression has formed at the head of the Bay and the monsoon has strengthened in North-East of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, United Provinces, Central India East and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East and North Punjab, Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Assam, South-West Punjab and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Kyaukpyu and Akyab three inches; Moulmein six; Rangoon, Bassein and Bhamo one and a half; Calcutta two; Mymensingh one; Narayanganj and False Point one and a half; Balasore three; Sambalpur one; Gaya two; Cawnpore one; Jhansi and Bareilly one and a half; Meerut two; Dehra Dun four; Mussooree and Rawalpindi three; Lyallpur a half; Nowgong and Panchmarhi one; Pendre five; Jagdalpur three; Mercara one and a half; Calicut two and Cochin, Vizagapatam and Calingapatam one.

Forecast:—Increase in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and West Central Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 4th August 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 4th August 1922	1923
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 15	25 33	58 52	51 24
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 23	27 66	53 93	52 53
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 32	23 82	54 98	55 59
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..			58 80	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, July 4.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.658 in
Temperature of Air		86.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..		76.9 "
Dew Point		75.1 "
Relative humidity of Air ..		83% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..		10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air		84.8 "
Minimum " "		79.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind from mid-night to midnight.. ..		260 miles.
Fall of Rain		0.14 inches.
Total fall during month ..		1.09 "
Do. do. year ..		25.30 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th August		0.03 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Aug	h. m	ft in.	Aug	h. m.	ft. in
M.	4	1 45	12 11	4	7 4	2 4
		14 10	14 4		20 28	3 7
Tu.	5	2 25	12 8	5	8 18	3 0
		14 43	13 11		21 04	3 7
W.	6	3 10	12 4	6	9 02	4 0
		15 22	13 4		21 46	3 8
Th.	7	4 02	11 10	7	9 48	5 0
		16 05	12 8		22 45	3 9
F.	8	5 05	11 5	8	10 58	6 1
		16 59	12 0		23 51	3 9
Sat	9	6 24	11 4	9	12 27	6 10
		18 09	11 6			
Sun	10	7 10	25 10	10	0 27	17 ,6
		18 47	25 4		13 23	20 9

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th August 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.71" of rain. Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the northwest of the province; the minimum was almost normal.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore has had 1.65" of rain, Jhansi 1.49", Mainpuri 0.51", Allahabad 0.16" and Agra 0.10." Skies are heavily clouded and at Allahabad moisture in the air is in slight excess. Temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.27" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in slight defect at Jodhpur. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in South Rajputana; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is almost as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal in the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.35" of rain, Hoshangabad 0.20" and Akola 0.32". Skies are heavily clouded and at Nagpur humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was generally lower than usual in the division; the minimum was almost normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.15" of rain and Marmagao 0.82". Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 84.8 degrees (1 degree above normal) and a minimum temperature of 78.4 degrees (1 degree above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.28" of rain and Nizamabad 0.16." Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is locally in excess. Temperature was almost normal except at Sholapur, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened in Malabar, but has weakened in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the United Provinces, and local in the west Central Provinces, the Konkan and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in the north and east Punjab, south Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.60," Calicut 1.75" and Cochin 1.12."

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the United Provinces and extend in the central parts of the country.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 3rd August 1924, issued from Simla.

The monsoon has strengthened in south Burma where local heavy falls have occurred but weak in northwest India and south Madras. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, excluding north Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Central India East, the west Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad, and local in Orissa, Bihar, the east and north Punjab, Central India West, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in East Rajputana and Gujarat.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Mergui, Kyaupyu, Akyab, one and a half inches; Tavoy, Diamond Island five; Bassein two; Moulmein seven; Midnapore one; Jessore two; Balasore one; Daltonganj two; Gaya four; Roorkee one and a half; Bareilly one; Nowgong one; Seoni one and a half; Pachmarhi two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 4TH OF AUG. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		4.24	2.96	+1.28
Rawalpindi				
Lahore	0.06	10.92	7.86	+3.06
Hissar		2.85	5.87	—3.02
Ambala		11.43	12.08	—0.65
Delhi	0.71	7.15	11.71	—4.56
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.10	9.39	12.77	—3.38
Mainpuri	0.51	18.34	11.03	+7.31
Jhansi	1.49	26.91	17.76	+9.15
Cawnpore	1.05	30.52	15.33	15.19
Allahabad	0.16	18.00	18.17	—0.17
Sind—				
Jacobabad		0.28	1.33	—1.05
Karachi		2.01	4.06	—2.05
Rajputana—				
Ajmer		6.12	10.12	—4.00
Jaipur		16.79	11.55	+5.15
Kotah		26.66	13.86	12.80
Mount Abu	0.27	26.23	29.83	—3.60
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj				
Dwarka		2.85	8.92	—6.07
Veraval		7.92	11.84	—3.92
Rajkot		13.81	15.17	—2.36
Bhavnagar Para ..		5.95	11.45	—5.50
Gujarat—				
Surat	0.06	25.89	26.04	—0.15
Ahmedabad	0.03	15.15	16.76	—1.61
Deesa	0.01	13.77	12.46	+1.31
Central India West—				
Neemuch		13.53	14.39	—0.86
Indore	0.03	12.52	16.75	—4.23
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.35	35.21	27.85	+7.36
Saugar	0.05	15.03	22.81	—7.78
Hoshangabad ..	0.20	18.47	23.99	—5.52
Khandwa		9.75	14.74	—4.99
Akola	0.32	9.11	15.80	—6.69
Amraoti		10.84	16.32	—5.48
Nagpur	0.04	15.54	24.48	—8.94
Chanda	0.06	17.64	25.61	—7.97
Raipur	0.04	12.18	25.42	13.24
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.15	25.33	44.64	19.31
Ratnagiri		74.53	64.84	+9.85
Mormugao	0.82	76.32	63.29	13.03
Karwar	0.01	90.16	78.31	11.85
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon		4.90	9.47	—4.57
Ahmednagar ..	0.01	5.40	8.86	—3.46
Poona	0.08	5.82	12.40	—6.58
Sholapur	0.04	4.04	9.50	—5.46
Bijapur		0.77	5.78	—5.01
Belgaum	0.28	38.68	26.19	12.49
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..	0.03	8.29	12.51	—4.22
Nizamabad (Indur)..	0.16	8.07	17.13	—9.06
Hyderabad		0.72	11.77	—1.05
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.60	95.65	77.00	18.65
Calicut	1.75	98.71	67.01	31.70
Cochin	1.18	92.09	53.39	38.70
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.03	21 44	13 46	+7 98
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam ..	0.07	8.53	11.62	—3.09
Bellary		2.39	3.82	—1.43
Cuddapah	0.02	4.94	7.40	—2.46
Madras		9.08	6.39	+2.69
Bangalore		8.53	7.59	+0.94
Coimbatore		19.27	3.24	16.03
Trichinopoly ..		0 18	3 19	—3 01
Negapatam		0 67	3 52	—2 85

POONA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 4.

The final of the Poona Gymkhana Rugby Tournament was played on Sunday evening between the Bombay Gymkhana and the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, and resulted in a win for Bombay by 22 points to nil. Mrs. Richardson, the wife of Major General Richardson presented the cup to the Captain of the winning team.

PRESENTING OF MEDALS FOR RESCUE WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, August 4.

At a special military parade of all station troops on Saturday, Lieutenant H. N. Crawford, Karachi Corps, Auxiliary Force, (Deputy Postmaster-General of Sind and Baluchistan Circle) and Private W. P. Ridsdill of the 2nd Battalion, York and Lancester Regiment, were presented with bronze medals of the Royal Humane Society in recognition of their act of bravery in rescuing two persons from drowning on July 15th 1923 at Manora near Karachi. Speeches were made by Mr. J. L. Ricu, the Commissioner in Sind, and Major-General H. F. Cooke, General Officer Commanding the Sind Rajputana District. Troops then marched past, the Commissioner-in-Sind taking the salute.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has postponed his proposed tour to Kathiawar till after Mohurrum.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 4.

Begum, Migan, Java.
Homayun, Lack, Jeddah.
Dumana, Stackswell, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

August 4.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Engleston Ireland, Jeddah.
Manora, Busswell, Calcutta.
Begum, Migan, Java.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Massilia for Liverpool.
Steamer Dumana for Antwerp.
Steamer Asia for Genoa.
Steamer Shunkok Maru for Kobe.

S. S. Begum:—The Asiatic Coy.'s steamer Begum, 3,656 tons, Captain J. Migan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Homayun:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Homayun, 2,731 tons, Captain J. Lack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and pilgrims.

S. S. Dumana:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Dumana, 5,112 tons, Captain H. Stockwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Engleston:—The A. Nimazee's steamer Engleston 4,469 tons, Captain W. S Ireland, will sail to-day from harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S. S. Manora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Manora, 4,987 tons, Captain W. Busswell, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Begum:—The Asiatic Coy.'s steamer Begum, 3,656 tons, Captain J. Migan, will sail to-day from harbour for Java (for order) with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

(MONDAY, August 4.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
Jetty Asia, 3910, Genoa, 15/8, L Triestino.
2 Narkunda 9699, Aden 9/8, M M & Co.
3 Urbino 3274, Rangoon 6/8 J F & Co.
4 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 8/8, Graham & Co.
7 Manora, 4987, NF, NF, M M and Co.
8 Karoa 3607, Durban, 6/8, M M & Co.
12 Cl. Macgillivray, 4094, 9/8 J F & Co.
13 Awa Maru, 3699, Kobe, 11/8, N Y Kaisha.
14 Shunko Maru, 5077, Kobe, NF, O S Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Homestead, New York 10/8 Volkart Bros
3 Barala, Busreh, 6-8, M M & Co.
6 Gharinda, 3212, Rangoon, 3/8 M M & Co.
7 Jalapalaka, Rangoon, 6-8 Scindia S N Co.
8 Gandalara 3190, N F, 4/8 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Werdenfels, 3852, Kohi, 14/8, L Triestino.
12 & 13 Ranee, 3644, Java 6/8 T M & Co.
14 Bankura, 1965, Basra, 13/8, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Dogra, 3280, Calcutta, 308, T M & Co.
K Vasna, 2043, NF, NF, M M & Co.
L Chakla, 1727, N F, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 8th August, Agent P & O S N Co.

Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.

Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 29th August, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 5th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

Delta due about 12th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

Moeltan due about 19th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Malda due about 11th August, Agent B I S N Co.

Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.

Durenda due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.

Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.

Morvada due about 6th October, Agent B S N Co.

Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.

City of Baroda due about 12th August, Agent K N Co.

Circassia due about 4th August, Agent W & A Graham Co.

Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of Manchester due about 23rd August, Agent K N Co.

City of Canerbury due about 26th September. Agent K N Co.

Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.

Clan Macneil (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Morocco (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Liebenfels due about 12th August, Agent Edward, Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Rena due about 9th August, Agent W & Graham Co.

Tysla due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

Simla due about 9th October, Agent W A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Trieste due about 6th August, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Cracovia due about 18th August, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Numidia due about 6th September, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Aufora due about 20th August, Agent M Italiana.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Soommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent D Sassoon and Co,

Andijk due about 20th September, Agent D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lam due about 5th August, Agent Volkart Bros.

Jalapa due about 5th August, Agent V Bros.

City of Bristol due about 14th August, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Steel Navigator due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.

Knaresbro due about 1st September, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Amur Maru due about 10th August, Agent O S Kaisha.

Mariola Maru due about 17th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Alps Maru due about 25th August, Agent O S Kaisha.

Nagato Maru due about 28th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jevpore due abut 14th August, Agent P & O S N Ci.

Mirzapore due about 25th August, Agent P and O S N Co.

Sicilia due about 7th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 9th August, Agent B S N Co.

Karapara due about 23rd August, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORT.

August 4.

S. S. Scindia for Liverpool:—45 bales wool, H S Md Shoostry, 14 bales wool, M Mangalchand, 30 bales wool, V Oomersey, 24 bales wool, D Kundanmal, 20 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co. 33 cwts Kapok seed, J A Begbie and Co Ltd, 16 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—112 cwts Caraway, R Motichand and Co, 48 cwts Kalooji seed, R Motichand and Co. 48 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.

For Glasgow:—1000 cwts Groundnut Oil cakes Anant and Co.

For Piraeus:—6 bales cotton grey yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

For Salonica:—30 bales cotton grey yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

S. S. Massilia for Liverpool:—2000 cwts Safflowerseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Homestead for New York:—23 Empty Cylinders, Coutts and Co.

Dumana for London:—30 cwts Fish maws, R Dhanjee and Co, 70 cases Bristles, W H Brady and Co Ltd.

S. S. Dumana for Havre:—400 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 2000 cwts Crushed Myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co, 2000 cwts Myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros, 357 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 55 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co, 120 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 4002 cwts Crushed Myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

For Middlesbro:—15 tons Fire clipping, J G Sheth.

S. S. Wardenfels for Hamburg:—3475 cwts Groundnut Oil Cakes, L Ebramji, 710 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar, 3000 cwts Ajowanseed, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—440 bales cotton, F P, F F Campbell and Co.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 2000 cwts Tillseed, Ralli Bros.

For Copenhagen:—100 cwts Poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—76 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co, 220 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co, 1280 cwts Mowraseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Asia for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 5000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 2000 cwts Linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 5080 Castorseed, Volkart Bros, 500 cwts Rapeseed, Ralli Bros, 1000 cwts Castor seed, Ralli Bros, 1600 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 50 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd.

For Naples:—6000 cwts Wheat, Ralli Bros, 25 bales Indian Kapok, Gorio Ltd, 1000 cwts Castorseed, Gorio Ltd.

S. S. Soudan for Shanghai:—1 bundle Fox skins raw, M A Md Sidikkapur.

S. S. Shunko Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Awa Maru for Kobe:—19 bales cotton, Ali Bros, 100 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

August 4.

S. S. City of Cairo, Agents Killick Nixon and Co, from Liverpool:—345 cases cotton Piece Goods, 215 bales Cotton Piece Goods, 27 cases woollen P Goods, 49 cases cottons, 52 cases cotton piece yarn, 20 bales cotton piece yarn, 104 cases cotton yarn, 36 cases woollen and cotton piece goods, 14 cases oil cloth, 93 cases biscuits, 10 cases tacks, 147 cases bobbins, 31 cases Abestos Cement Tiles, 45 cases Tiles, 171 casks Tiles, 836 casks China clay, 30 casks Files, 40 casks Hoes, 1375 bundles Galv C Sheets, 267 bundles Galv P Sheets, 150 bundles Yellow Metal Sheets, 20 bundles Iron Bars, 195 bundles Hoops, 500 bundles Steel Middles, 1800 pieces Iron Traps and Bends, 30 cases Port Wine, 21 cases Colour, 57 crates Asbestos Cement Sheets, 100 drums Bleaching Powder, 115 bales Paper, 1150 Packages common soap, 446 kegs Paint, 22 cases Knitting wool, 43 kegs Bleacher's Soap, 18 bundles Plates, 46 cases Earthenware, pans and traps, 46 cases bottles, 200 pieces Earthenware, 11 crates Earthenware, 40 coils wire, 83 cases Ginning Sundries, 8 casks Manganese ore, 200 cast iron grids, 18 crates stone covered jars 113 Pulleys, 19 cases iron screws, 76 casks soda Bicarbones, 634 bags keys and wedges, 50 cases keys, 160 cases Standard Plates, 6 bundles steel, 67 cases Cigarettes, 11 bales wool shawls, 111 casks Structural Material, 386 pieces Structural Material, 1331 bundles Structural Material, 20 bags Disinfectant powder, 50 drums Disinfectant Fluid, 30 drums Lubricating Oil, 150 barrels Mineral Lubricating Oil.

From Manchester:—86 cases cotton yarn, 12 cases Leather Belting, 6 trusses Leather Belting, 33 bales old newspapers, 22 bales paper, 30 cases soap, 10 drums Lubricating oil, 7 barrels Lubricating oil.

From Port Said:—100 cases Gum Styran, 117 barrels Lead Shots, 60 barrels Litharge.

S. S. Jalapalaka, Agents Scindia Steam N Co Ltd., from Moulmein:—58760 bags rice, 166 pieces teak squares, 1473 pieces teak posts and planks 6064 pieces teak scantlings, 7249 bundles teak scantlings, 874 bundles junglewood scantlings.

From Rangoon:—23934 bags rice, 100 bags, millets, 414 bales cotton seed, 27 pieces block tins, 92 pieces cutch.

S. S. Ahmedi, Agents Shariff Hassum and Co, from Busrah:—1450 bundles wet dates. From Mohamerah:—20 bags salted skins, 608 bundles wool, 129 bundles leaves, 28 bundles reeds, 7 bundles skins, 48 bales cottons, 72 bags gum, 82 bags Attari.

From Bushire:—417 bales cottons, 5 bags attari, 10 bundles attari, 4 cases attari, 11 bundles wool, 5 bundles skins, 9 jottas skins, 7 bundles specie, 140 carboys rose water, 30 bags gum traganth, 85 bags, Almond kernels, 77 bags Almonds, 47 bags Poppyseed, 6 bags Cummin seed, 80 bags Black seed.

From Bunder Abbas:—16 bundles Attari, 18 bundles Rose buds 53 jottas, Rose buds, 57 jottas Assofactida, 46 cases Assofactida, 213 bales cottons, 93 bags Gum, 270 Almonds, 12 bags Almond Kernels, 40 bags Cummin-seed, 165 bags Raisins, 613 bags dry dates.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, August 5.)

BEFORE THE HON. ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

41-24—1660-20—Mulji Th and Co, Chimanlal and Co v Revd J M Moniz, Dubash and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Application for discharge under Section 38.

1197-23—Navnitlal Dayabhoy Sha, v Nagindas Lalubhai Kaze Cr. No. 1, Messrs. Bhaishanker K and G.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE OF PARTNERSHIP

183-24—Dabholkar and J, Hari Sudashiv and others v Mangoomal Zunidasing, Ardeshir H D and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1361-24—Pathare and Co., Jamnadas Naratamdas v N H Moos, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

4577-23—Mulji Th. and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay vs. Chandulal Dayabhoy, Tyabji D and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1788-18—Payne and Co, Rabiabai widow, vs Zulkhabai and others, Mathubhai J and M, Kanga and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5008-21—Thakoredas and D, Dwarkadas Purshotamdas, vs Gopaldas Ranchoddas and another, Jhavery and Co

1057-24—Pandia and Co, Virchand Dolla and Co v Balkrishna Sukharam Patell.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4052-23—N C Dalal, H C John v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1141-24—Rustomji and G, Sheriff Noormahomed Hoode v Shivabhai Lallubhai and Co, Raghavayya N and Co.

3937-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Little and Co, Dabholkar and Co, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

5060-23—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal and Co v Gudarmal Maharaj, Tyabji D and Co.

184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhrai v Nandlal Takorsydas and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

2734-23—Mulla and M, R Basei and Co v Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo and anr, Amin and D, Mulvi M R and Co.

5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natvarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

5159-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Usah Bhugas Umerji and anr, Munchershaw and N.

2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Mathavdas Gocudas Pasta and another v Ramzan ali Salemahomed, Mulla and M.

494-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultramarino v Narandas Kisonchand and another, M B Chothia.

2396-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd v J D Motta and Co, Shah and Co.

3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co v Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

761-23—Captain and V, Vijbai widow v Keshavji Mulji and others, Payne and Co., Bhaishanker K and G, Amin and D, Wadia G and Co.

2776-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

2760-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4075-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4426-23—Mulla and M, Ghansham Sitaram and others, Maganlal Diepchand, Ramanlal and H.

4683-23—Mulla and M, Talakchand Mumraj Bosho and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1418-21—Crawford B and Co, P P Trivedi and Co v Bai Rabiabhai widow and others, Chitnis K and M, Mehta L and Co.

2815-21—Chitnis K and M, Ratilal Nandlal Sanghani and others v Bai Rabiabhai widow and others, Chitnis K and M, Mehta L and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2622-23—G B Pandya, Escofally Adamji and Co, Huseinbhai Perkhanji and others, Payne and Co.

5217-23—N C Dalal and Co, Tribhowwandas Bhimji and others, Kalsiambai Salebhoy, Jahangir and S.

230-24—Dabholkar and Co, Vazirbai widow of Mahomed Jacob, Atmaram A Naik, Divekar and B.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act, Re Babulal Gangadas and another, vs S Bomanji Morris, Merwanji K and Co.

473-24—Ramanlal and H, Mohanlal Chandulal and Co v The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co Ltd, Little and Co.

2682-21—Dabholkar and J, Wamanrao Anandrao Ajinkya v Nanabhoy Sudanand, Judah and S.

SHORT CAUSES.

2122-24—Matubhai J and M, Bhaidas Narotamdas and Sons, vs Jamnadas Harakhji, Shamrao M and H.

2166-24—Mulla and M, The Standard Aluminium and Brass Works Ltd, Karnali Janmahomed, Thakoredas and D.

LONG CAUSES.

4977-21—Malvi M R and Co., Ambaram Motichand vs. Badridas Hanumandas, Tyabji D and Co.

2833-21—Pandia and Co., Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed, vs. Abdulla Jusub Kassam Mitha, Mulla and M.

S-C-Cs.—1592/20778-23—Dharamsy D and Co., Adamji Haji Dawood and Co., vs. Narandas Tohan, Madhoji and Co.

4946-23—Mulla and M., Maganlal Jesasingh vs. Shivji Ramji Kishanji and another, G.B. Pandia.

5372-21—Craigie B and C., Jivraj Baloo Spng. and Wg. Co. Ltd., vs. Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Ladji and others, Payne and Co., Wadia G and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

1168-24—Captain and V, Kanaylal Tarachand and ors v Mubanlal Joggarchand and ors, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Payne and Co.

613-24—Jamsedji R and D, Premsukhdas Jawaharlal v Champaram Lachmidas and anr, Dubash and Co.

670-24—Jamsedji R and D, Chhotiylal Ghasiram v Champaram Lachmidas and anr, Dubash and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

O S 48-24—Mulla and M, Bababhai B Agasker and others, Mothabhai B Rane, Sukhtanker and G, Dabholker and J, In Person, Namu H and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Little and Co.

Re G and Wards Act—Dharamsi D and Co, Re Kamalakar D Mantri and ors minors v Damoder Balwant Date Petitioner, Subnis G and Co.

SUMMARY SUIT.

198-24—Thakoredas and Co, Ramnarayen Ramnath v R C Ramley, Purnanand C and J.

SHORT CAUSE.

397-24—Dubash and Co, Daolatram Kudavmal v Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1909-23—Pandia and Co, Purshotamdas Mota v Karimbhoy Jatalbhoy and Co, Judah and S.

LONG CAUSE.

2959-19—N C Dalal and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v K M Subhaiyarsom, Hiralal and Co.

REFERENCES.

L A Ref 40-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v N H Moos, Ardeshir H D and Co.

33-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Shaik Meherbux, Haji Kadarbux, Craigie B and C.

49-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Merwanji Muncherji Cama and ors, Shroff and L.

1-24—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Sakharam Govind Keny.

LONG CAUSE.

50-23—Motichand and D, Govind Vishnu Lanke, The Japan Imports Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4517-23—In Person, Gulamali B Safri and Co, vs Abdul Tayeb Ismailji, Unwalla P and P.

4267-21—Mehta L and Co., Hari Keshow Ekhote vs. Bhupatrai L. Oza, Edgelow G W and Co.

2744-22—Captain and V, Hirji Punja v The Khandesh Shri Krishna Trading Co Ltd, Matubhai J and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

1844-24—Wadia G and Co., E.D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., vs. Manilal Shamji and Co.

1885-24—Amarchand and M, The Crescent Automobile Co Ltd v Ismail H Moosa Ltd, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3138-21—M B. Mamjar and Co., Jaigopal Premagar, vs. Premji Mulji and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

3148-21—Do, Do, vs. Thakersidas Nandlal Wadia G and Co.

3812-21—Dubash and Co, Motilal Narandas v Bhikhanchand Tejmal, Madhowji and Co.

1486-22—Amarchand and M, Fulchand Maneckchand v Thansukhlal Saranagi, Edgelow G W and Co.

4871-23—Mulji Th and Co, Maneckbai, vs Trieumdas Khimji and others, Motichand and D, Dallas and Co.

753-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harnandrai Bajnath, Madhowji and Co.

734-22—Motichand and D, Ramanlal Tricumlal, J N Singt and Co Ltd, Madhowji and Co.

735-22—Manubhai and Co, Ghella Nensy, Mahatun Ltd, Thakoredas and D.

788-22—Ferreira and V, Motilal Bhagwandas, Magaulal Moreshwar, Jamsedji E and D.

791-22—In Person, Gokaldas

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/2
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/4
Bank's buying T T 1/5 17/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 9/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 540
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 610
Bank's buying D D Frcs 600
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 122½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167¼.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 230.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 162½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 311.
CROSS RATES—
London New York Dols. 4.43-3/4
London Paris Frcs 84.85
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.70.
London Brussels Frcs 94.50
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 4.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 3/4
Fcs, Demand	540
American Dollars	311
Hongkong Dollars	167 1/2
Shanghai	230
Japan	128
Singapore	162 1/2

Market Steady.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Rentes 3 per cent.	52½
Bar Silver (Spot)	34 3/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence	34 3/4
Little Bear covering. business small, steady.	
Interest day to day loan	2 1/8
Interest 7 days market loans	2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23.	
2nd Exchange on Prague	14875
1st Exchange on Belgium	95.12
1st Exchange on Athens	25750

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	£88
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£92½
War Loan 5 p. c. 1929/47	£101 3/16
Consols 2½ p. c.	56 15/16
Rupee Paper 3½ p. c. 48½ nominal.	
Indian Stock 3½ p. c. ((Sterling Laan)	65 7/8
Govt. Securities 3 p.c.	56 3/8

STOCKS.

Conversion Loan	£77½
Indian Laan 5½	100 7/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent.	112 1/4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, August 2.

Stockholm	16.59
Christiania	32.51
Amsterdam	11.54
Switzerland	23.74

LONDON, August 2.

Exchange on London in Paris	85.55
Exchange on London in Italy	101.85

NEW YORK, August 2.

Demand Bills	44362
On London at Paris	Frcs. 85-55

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, August 2.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes	23 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/8/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/8
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/4/3
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/3/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/2/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/15
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/1
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/5

London, Aug. 2.

Bar gold ready s. 93-10.
Silver ready d. 34-12
Silver forward, d. 34-12.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. Bears covering. Very little business.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug 4.

Ready :—24—9—3

Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Sravan 24-4-3		24-3-3	24-3-3
Bhadrwa 24-3-3		24-2-6	24-2-6

Teji Mandi :—
Sravan —0-4-0
Bhadrwa —0-8-0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug 4.

Ready :—30—0—0.

Vaida. Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Sravan 80-5-0		80-0-0	80-1-0
Bhadrwa 80-9-0		80-5-0	80-6-0

Teji Mandi.
Sravan 0—12—0
Bhadrwa 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, August 4.

To-day Reuter reported 32 to 37 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on Wall Street shorts and local short covering. The undertone of the market is steady. Liverpool market was closed on Saturday the 2nd instant.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 2nd instant as follows:—

"Drought continues. Technical position improved. Forecast for Sunday:—Entirely fair except cloudy in Carolina."

Although a moderate advance was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning almost unchanged at Rs. 530½ for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening of the session Shroffs and Exporting Houses were moderate sellers and the market declined to Rs. 520½. Around this level Commission Houses were buyers and the values improved to Rs. 529½. On selling by Bazar operators the market further gave way to Rs. 527 and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 527 and going up by half a rupee on broker's buying ceased to Rs. 526½ on selling by Commission Houses and closed easy at Rs. 527.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 500½ and steadily eased to Rs. 498¼ on Shroffs selling. Buying by Commission Houses raised the prices to Rs. 499½. But the market again gave way to Rs. 497 on Commission Houses and general selling and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. F.G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 442.

Our market for ready cotton was very quiet and dull on Saturday last and the demand was very poor. About 500 bales only are reported to have been sold.

The Marwari Bazar and the Sewri markets are closed to-morrow for forward and ready business owing to Hindu Holiday. No report will be issued.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 4
6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach April/May	527
Fully Good Bengal ..Dec/Jan.	442
Fine Oomra .. ..Dec./Jan.	497

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.			
Punjab	562	547	532 517
M. G. Oomra No. 3 ..	585	570	555 ..
M. G Southerns		613	603 593
M. G. Mathia ..	570	555	540 ..
M. G. Khandesh ..	580	565	550 ..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug 4.

Fully Good Broach	April–May ..	527
,, ,, Bengel	Dec.–January	441
Fine Oomra ,,	Dec.–Jan. ..	497
Good Southerns	Aug–Septr..	595

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Aug. 4.

New York Market 2nd August 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
27.62	Oct.	27.95+03		28.28	+36
27.30	Dec.			27.62	+32
27.15	Jan.			27.52	+37
27.40	Mar.			27.73	+33
27.51	May			27.86	+35

On 1st August Spot Newyork 30.95 —155
Newworleans 28.60 —82
On 2nd August Spot Newyork 31.50+55
Neworleans 28.88+28

Please note correction in our circular of 2nd instant:—

N. B.—October lowest should be read 27.57, and not 27.25.

Telegraphic market advices: Market quiet; advanced on local short covering and Wall St. shorts covering. Undertone steady.

Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"*San Antonio*: Crop has deteriorated very much in this section owing to excessive hot weather."

October highest 28.48 (11.56 a.m.), lowest 27.55 (10-38 a.m.), range .93 points.

Liverpool Market 2nd August 1924 was closed.

Telegraphic market advices: New York sales futures on Friday last estimated at 375,000. Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt. Forecast:—Western belt generally fair. All balance entire belt partly cloudy.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK. Aug. 2.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	1.000.
October	20.28 plus .36
December	27.62 ,, .32
January	27.52 ,, 37
Spot Cottan at New York	31.50 plus 55
Spot cotton at New Orleans	28.88 plus 22
August	27.52 plus 33
October	27.48 plus 34
Futures at New Orleans	16 5/8
Silver Foreign mined	68 3/4.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Total in sight—not received.	
Egyptian Visible Supply	115,000 Bales.
East Indian Visible Supply	258,000 Bales.
American Visible Supply	924,000 Bales
Other Visible Supply.	229,000 Bales.
Total sales	22,000 Bales
East Inditn Sales	3,600 Bales.
East Indian Stock	106,000 Bales.
East Indian Forwarded	3,700 Bales.
East Indian Actual Exports	2,400 Bales.
East Indian Imports	2,000 Bales.
East Indian Speculation	2,800 Bales.
American Afloat	12,000 Bales.
East Indian Afloat	122,000 Bales.
Total afloat—Unreceived.	

WHEAT.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Wheat:—Unchanged.
Seeds:—Unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Aug. 4.
(6-30. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p
Ready						
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	58	0	0	8	8	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	58	0	0	8	8	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	60	0	0	8	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni ..	12	0	0	12	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	0	0	12	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13	6	0	13	14	0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	13	2	0	13	10	0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	90	0	0	18	4	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	85	0	0	17	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	80	0	0	16	0	0
Teelseed, Black	73	0	0	15	0	0
Poppyseed, White ..	13	8	0	14	4	0
Groundnuts..	79	0	0	..		
Mowraseed	10	0	0	10	4	0
Barley	41	0	0	..		
Castorseed	89	0	0	18	4	0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery ..	42	0	0	6	4	0
Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May ..	9	0	9			
Wheat, Sept. ..	8	14	6			
Linseed, May ..	14	6	6			
Linseed Sept. ..	14	4	6			
Groundnuts, D/G..	72	8	0			
Gujarat Castor Seed Aso	90	6	0			
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 A/S	18	4	0			
Cotton Seed D/G ..	5	15	0			

LINSEED.

LONDON, August 2.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 250½
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Nov 22 3/4
August/September buyers.
Tone Quiet but firm.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked spot Net—
47 1/8 August, Value.
47 1/8 September/December Paid.

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—	
Aug./Sep. sellers	20/9
Oct/Dec. sellers	20/9
Jan/Mar. sellers	21
Oct/Dec. sellers	20/11
Fine White Java C & F Bombay:	
Oct/Dec. sellers	20/11
1st Cuban Sugar 17/6 August sellers.	

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Ready Market has shown an improving tendency, evidencing a rise of 4 annas per cwt., with good purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 5,000 bags, exhibiting a good demand for spot sugar. So also Transhipment rates.

Our Forward Market has ruled steadier all round, recording a rise of 2 to 6d. per cwt. in near positions and about 2d. per cwt. in distant positions. Prices for Beet Sugar November-December delivery have advanced by 4d. per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 20/8 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment Rs. 15/8 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment ex. Begum Rs. 15/6 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar steamer Begum Sh. 22 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Sugar steamer Pasha Sh. 21/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Sugar steamer Nur Jehan Sh. 21/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June Sh. 21/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July Sh. 21 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment August-September Sh. 20/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment October-December Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental B. R. B. Beet Sugar Shipment November-December Sh. 20/3 per cwt.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar Shipment August or September Sh. 19/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar Shipment September or October Sh. 19/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar Shipment October-November-December Sh. 19/10 per cwt. F. B. H.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure 12 3/4 Sept/Oct. sellers.
Plantation First Latex Crepe 12 5/8 August sellers.
Tone:—Firmer.

METALS.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

English best Selected Copper	£7 1/8
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£3 1/8
Copper Braziers	£3 1/2
Yellow Metal	£7 3/4
Hard Spelter	£8 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	£18 1/2

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug 4.

Per Md.	Rs.	a	p
Brass, English 3/4	64	8	0
Do. ,, ... 1	63	0	0
Do. ,, ... 1 1/4	62	0	0
Do. ,, ... 1 1/2	62	0	0
Do. ,, ... 1 3/4	62	0	0
Do. ,, ... 2	62	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug 4

Per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English .. 3/4	67	0	0
Copper ,, ... 1/	67	0	0
Copper ,, ... 1 1/4	65	8	0
Copper, American .. 1 1/2	66	0	0
Copper ,, ... 1 3/4	66	0	0
Copper ,, ... 2/	66	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars	63	0	0
Panchteka Joint	28	0	0
Copper, English Bars	62	0	0
Brass Bars	40	0	0
Pat Klai	65	0	0
Lead, Country	23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4	61	8	0
,, ,, ,, 1	60	12	0
,, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2	60	12	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	65	8	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1,	67	8	0
,, ,, ,, 1 1/4	66	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations-

Bombay, August, 4

	per lb.	Rs	a.	p.
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2	1	0	3
Kilachand .. ..No.	20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
David .. .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara .. ..No.	10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	13	6
Light-house .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan .. .. ..No.	40 /1	1	9	6
,, ...No.	42 /2	1	13	6
,, ...No.	20	1	3	0
,, ...No.	32	1	6	6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug 4.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd Aug, 1924.

Cotton	4019 Bales.
Wheat	26753 cwts
Linseed	4834 ,,
Rape, etc	253 ,,
Gingellyseed	263 ,,
Poppyseed	480 ,,
Groundnuts	379 ,,
Castorseed	2631 ,,
Rice	1454 ,,
Myrabollams	44 ,,
Cottonseed	8340 ,,
Mowraseed	232 ,,
Gram	4031 ,,
Juwar	673 ,,
Masur	23 ,,
Barley	32 ,,
Bajri	4019 ,,
Coal	1079 Tons

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association,

Bombay, Aug. 4

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—	1	2	9
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	3
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	3
Textile per lb.	1	8	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	7	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	
Pearl per lb.	1	8	

BULLION MOVEMENT.

MESSRS S. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

July 16.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserae against its note issue on the 9th inst. amounted to £126,443,805, as compared with £126,442,769 on the previous Wednesday.

A fair amount of gold has been on offer this week but only a small proportion was taken on Indian account.

Gold valued at $4,000,000 has been received in New York from London.

The Transvaal gold out put for June 1924, amounted to 773,053, fine ounces as compared with 809,003 fine ounces for May 1924, and 755,309 fine ounces for June 1923.

The United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of June 1924 were as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Netherlands	£10,106	
Belgium		£4,770
France		33,163
Spain and Canaries		20,492
West Africa	102,296	1,747
Java and other Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas		4,045
United States of America	2,329	3,050,589
Central America and West Indies	1,773	
Rhodesia	214,665	
Transvaal	2,599,475	
British India		640,071
Straits Settlements		3,799
Other Countries	3,002	5,601
Total	£2,933,646	£3,764,277

According to the 'Tageblatt,' the proposals concerning the new German Bank of Issue (which were sent to the Reparations Commission on July 12th) involve the disappearance of the Reuten Bank as a Bank of Issue, and a new note issue of about five thousand million marks to be covered as to one third by gold and foreign exchange. Coinage up to five marks forms part of the scheme.

SILVER.

On the whole the market has been quiet throughout the week. Notwithstanding a depreciating dollar exchange, supplies from the United States have not been easy to obtain, for the American silver quotations rose so as to counteract the tendency of the dollar. This indicated the firmness of the undertone. The monsoon appears to be pursuing a favourable course, but Indian Bazaar orders have been scarce. Few China sales have been in evidence. Most of the buying has been on behalf of the Continent or of bears covering commitments.

Under date of the 14th July, the rainfall was reported as nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan and Malabar throughout the week, in Chota Nagpur on four days in Bengal, East United Provinces, North Hyderabad and Mysore on three days, in West and South Central Provinces and Orissa on two days, and in other important areas of India on one day. A cable from Assam on July 7th announced that the out-turn of tea autumn rice and jute, and the prospects of sugarcane, are normal.

We are informed from Bombay by the mail which left on the 27th ultimo that Continental purchases being then the principal feature in the market, on any news from London or these purchases the dealers operated freely and bought large amounts for the settlements.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees)

Notes in circulation June 22. 17126 June 30. 17249 July 7. 17320.
Silver coin and bullion in India June 22. 7742; June 30. 7865; July 7. 7939.
Gold coin and bullion in India. June 22. 2232 June 30. 2232 July 7. 2232.
Securities (Indian Government) June 22. 5753 June 30 5753 July 7. 5750.
Securities (British Government) June 22. 1399 June 30. 1399; July 7. 1399.
Bills of Exchange Nil.

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 7th July.

The stock in Shanghai on the 12th inst. consisted of about 40,6000,000 ounces in sycee, 43,000,000 dollars, and 1,930 silver bars as compared with about 40,400,000 ounces in sycee, 41,500,000 dollars, and 2,560 silver bars on the 7th instant.

QUOTATIONS.—Bar Silver p. oz. std.

July 10th 34 5/8 d. cash 34 11/16 d. 2 mos
,, 11th 34 9/16 d. cash; 34 5/8 d. ,,
,, 12th 34 5/8 d. cash; 34 11/16 d. ,,
,, 14th ,, ,, ,, ,,
,, 15th ,, ,, ,, ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, ,, ,,

Average 34. 614 d. cash; 34 677 d. 2 mos.
Bar Gold per oz. fine.—
July 10th 95 s./-d.
July 11th 94s./11d.
July 12th Nil.
July 14th 94s./3d.
July 15th 94s./4d.
July 16th 94s./7d.
Average 94s./7.4d.

The Silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are each 1/16d. above those fixed a week ago.

A Jodhpur message of August 4, states: Breaches have been repaired. The train service has been restored up to Jhudo.

E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth+Quality..			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb... ..	1	6	9
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	0
Diamond Chula	1	5	3
Tata Darji		..	
Salita:—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	9	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	6
Check Grey Drill:—		..	
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	11	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Pearl		..	
Hindustan per piece	7	6	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per piece ..	7	12	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	9	0	0
E. D. Rachael	7	4	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	12	16	0
Hindustani..	12	10	0

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall now try to take up the other points in the letter of Messrs. Wadia and Joshi. They seem to have a great deal of anxiety about our Agriculture and our Industries, and have made this their ground for opposing the Bills to be moved by Sir Purshotamdas. I have already shown how hollow their argument is, because, while the law as it stands would give our producer only Rs. 10 for every sovereign's worth of goods, the Bills of Sir Purshotamdas, if passed, would ensure him at least Rs. 15.

Is it that I have misunderstood these worthy Professors? Is it that they want to give our producer even more rupees for every sovereign than the Bills of Sir Purshotamdas would do? It has occurred to me that this may be the case from the following para in their letter. They say "Regarding the Agricultural and Industrial interests, there can be no question that the proposal will be fatal. Our largest single source of imports (manufactured goods) is Great Britain. If the Sterling Exchange depreciates, and the pound Sterling becomes less and less valuable in terms of the rupee the English exporter of manufactured goods to India will get a subsidy large enough to wipe out any protection we may grant or secure for our struggling and straggling industry."

Evidently these gentlemen are anxious to see that if the pound sterling depreciates in terms of gold, the rupee should go with it, so that the rate of exchange may not neutralise the protection our Tariffs give us. The pound is to-day worth dol. 4.40 in New York and if it goes down to dol. 4 the £ will then be worth less rupees and will to that extent neutralise the advantages that the Tariff gives to our industries and it is this that they evidently wish to avoid.

Will these exponents or a "real" Gold Standard tell us how they are going to prevent this by *their* system? We shall then know how much they understand of Exchange and Currency on which they want the country to follow their lead.

I would also ask them to now give the concrete practical steps that they think the country ought to take to reach a 'real' Gold Standard.

Is there to be any unit of currency in their system? If so will they now tell us what that unit is to be?

Next, we must ask them to tell us what they propose to do with the 400 to 500 crores of rupee currency already in circulation or in the hoards in the form of coin or notes? Do they propose that it should be scrapped? Or do they propose to exchange all this for their new Gold Currency? And if so on what basis?

Next, we must ask them to tell us what they propose to do with all contractual relations which are expressed in terms of money. Our agricultural indebtedness is considered to be in the neighbourhood of 500 crores. There must be many hundred crores of other debt in the form of mortgages on other kinds of property and short term loans. On the day that their new system comes into force there will be perhaps a thousand crores of such contractual relations that will call for restatement in terms of their new currency. How do they propose to deal with them?

I would ask them to be good enough to answer these practical problems in a practical manner. We do not want generalities about the merits and demerits of a gold standard. We are all agreed that we should have a gold standard. These learned gentlemen have boldly come forward to say that the step now taken by Sir Purshotamdas at the instance of the Indian Chamber is a very wrong step. Will they now tell us one by one what are the right steps? Let them clearly answer the above three questions which will have to be decided in the first instance in any event.

Will they be good enought to do it as early as possible.—Yours etc.,

B. F. MADON.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There has been endless correspondence in the newspapers regarding the beggar and hawker nuisance in the third class railway carriages; but if anything has been done in the matter, it has been rather to aggravate than minimise the nuisance. This nuisance always reaches its climax during the monsoon, when, consequent upon heavy down-pour of rain, the large army of beggars and hawkers in flitting about from bench make them quite filthy, besides putting passengers to immense hardships. It passes strange that the authorities concerned should be so callous as to remain stone-deaf to the pitious entreaties of the railway travelling public to relieve their long-standing and never-ending grievance.

I might be allowed to suggest that as a remedial measure the back of the benches should be so raised as to render it impossible for beggars and hawkers to climb over them.

There should also be kept special compartments reserved in Virar and some other locals for dudhwallas, tarkariwallas and other wallas as is done in the case of fisherwomen. The present laxity in allowing big pots and big baskets containing milk and vegetables to occupy large spaces of benches meant for passengers, put the travelling public to very great inconvenience and terrible annoyance, although they have a right to be free from such nuisance, as they pay for their journeys, and it is owing to the large amount of money coming from the pockets of third class passengers especially that the *Bara Sabs* of the railways are able to draw the fat salaries they enjoy.

It is to be hoped that out of gratitude they will now make some honest efforts to redress the long-standing grievance of the railway travelling public.—Yours etc.

MAHADEV B. SAWANT.

Bandra, July 27.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Lecture on "Hindyism" by Rev. J. Mackenzie, M.A., B.D., at Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, at 9-15 p.m.

Harwood League: Second Division: M. T. vs. G. I. P. All Blacks.

SATURDAY, August 9.

The S. S. "Narkunda" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug. 5 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 7h. 13m.
Aug. 6 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 7h. 12m.
Aug. 7 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 7h. 12m.
Aug. 8 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 7h. 11m.
Aug. 9 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 18m. Sunset 7h. 11m.
Aug 10 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 18m; Sunset 7h 10m.
Aug. 11 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 18m. Sunset 7h. 9m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Tuesday) morning, the 5th instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Morea" arrived London on Saturday, the 2nd instant.

The B. I. s. s. "Modasa" which left Bombay on the 25th ultimo left Aden on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 3rd August to 6 a.m. of 4th August:—

Small-pox 1 attack; Cholera 3 attacks and 1 death; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 102. Total mortality this day last year 117.

LECTURE ON "HINDUISM."

A lecture will be given today (Tuesday) at 9-15 p.m. in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, on "Hindiism", by the Rev. J. Mackenzie, M.A., B.D., Principal of Wilson College.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office, Ghaswala Building, on Thursday, the 7th instant, at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Caledonia" with the mails from London of the 24th ultimo left Aden at 1 p.m. on the 3rd instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 8th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Naldera" with mails from London of the 31st ultimo left Marseilles at 4-30 a.m. on the 2nd instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Delta" with the mails from Bombay of the 19th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 9 a.m. on the 3rd instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Monday evening. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Tuesday morning.

KETKAR'S ART INSTITUTE.

The prize-distribution ceremony of the Ketkar's Art Institute came off on Sunday last. Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar presiding. Messrs. Chitnis and Ketkar gave a short history of the Institute, and described the various hardships the students had to face on account of their poverty and the lack of means of training and study. Mr. Kamtikar explained that the new architectural classes that they had recently opened, aimed particularly at the revival of Indian architecture. They were convinced of the claims of Indian architecture. And they would do all they could to promote its study. Messrs. Mirghay, Mahatre and Joshi congratulated Mr. Ketkar for the excellent results he was able to achieve by his untiring zeal. Mr. Mahatre said that there was room for more institutions of the kind, Mr. Ketkar had organised. The needs of the poor students anxious for an art-training remained more or less unheeded. He said that those with money were busy collecting dividends and interest. But there were others, like Mr. Ketkar, who though poor, did useful service to the needy. Mr. Dhurandhar then distributed the prizes to the students.

In his concluding speech Mr. Dhurandhar advised the students cultivate devotion-Bhakti. He was sorry, he said, to notice that in spite of the increasing number of lady students hardly more than one had won her career as a truly independent artist.

INDORE NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, August 1.

An interesting function took place in Siyaganj, Indore, on Sunday, when the prominent merchants of the locality convened a meeting under the presidentship of Sir Hukumchand to express their delight at the confirmation in the post of Inspector-General of Police and congratulate Mr. Gulam Mohamed and also to offer their thanks to His Highness the Maharajah.

Seth Mangilal of the Firm of Jawarchand Mangilal Modi of Indore, read an address in Hindi on behalf of the Mahajans, Kachhi, Bohara and Gujrati merchants of Siyaganj, Indore, in which, he congratulated Mr. Gulam Mohamed on his confirmation in the post of Inspector-General of Police. The address eulogised Mr. Gulam Mohamed for his past service to the people. The addresses expressed gratification that Indore was free from any religious dispute.

Mr. Gulam Mohamed thanked the people for their good wishes, and assured them that he would spare no pains to serve His Highness the Maharajah's subjects and evoked the aid of the Almighty to be given sufficient strength to serve the people up to their expectations. He assured the people that hitherto, his policy, in public matters, was not to favour any particular religion and in future, also, in public matters, his religion would be that of the highest or the lowest amongst His Highness's subjects.

After the president, Sir Hukumchand had spoken the interesting function ended after garlanding Mr. Gulam Mohamed and the whole assemblage and after distribution of 'Atar Pan.'

HIGH COURT.

3RD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt and a Common Jury.)

Emperor v. Chandulal Chhoganlal Raval.

The accused was charged with criminal breach of trust as an agent under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code in respect of defalcation of Rs. 66,900.

Mr. Saher appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Vicaji instructed by Mr. B. T. Desai, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The prosecution case was as follows:—

The complainant Nihalchand Kevaldas was a resident of Kapadvanj and was a member of the Jain Kapadvanj Charities. From time to time the Committee there had sent to the firm of the accused in Bombay Rs. 2,05,000 to be invested in Bombay through the accused's firm. The accused's firm from time to time used to send letters showing how the investments were made. In January 1924, some of the monies invested became due. The accused's firm did not give any intimation of the re-investment of the money. The Committee thereupon became suspicious and sent their Munim by the name of Vadilal to make inquiries. He came to Bombay, made inquiries and sent a wire to the complainant to come to Bombay. The complainant came to Bombay and on inquiries found that a sum of Rs. 1,47,000 remained uninvested. Out of this amount he traced Rs. 66,900 to the accused. In respect of this the accused was charged.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The defence of the accused was that the items complained of had been invested in 'hadia' transactions in shares from time to time and no monies actually passed on the respective dates of the items; that these sums originally in 1907 had been invested by the Charities with the firm of Jibhoy Jethabhoy and that the deposit receipts of the said sums were transferred to the firm Chhaganlal Jagganath; that in 1917 when the accused's firm came into being, the said deposit receipts were transferred to the accused's firm; that his elder brother Manilal used to manage the firm. The accused knew nothing of these receipts and that he was only writing the letters and books of accounts under the instructions of his broth Manilal. There was no entrustment of any specific sum by the complainant to the accused's firm and that as the shares had now gone down in value the brokers with whom the firm dealt had now denied these transactions which however appeared in the firm's ledger.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

After the evidence was gone into the learned judge in his charge to the jury stated that the investment which was the foundation of the complainant's case was not proved and he directed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty which the jury did and the accused was acquitted.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Monday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Hariprasad Bapuji was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 8,365-3-3, at the instance of Omer Abdulla under whom Hariprasad served as a cashier, bill-collector and accountant.

Mr. Chhotalal Desai appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Chhatrapati defended the accused, while Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, represented the Crown.

The accused was alleged to have collected the said sum from various merchants on behalf of his master. But instead of crediting the amount to his master's account he misappropriated it. The complainant later learnt that the merchants concerned had paid their dues, but on going through his account-books he discovered that there were no corresponding credit entries and he at once lodged a complaint against the accused.

On the defence counsel representing that the accused was prepared to make good the amount and was arranging accordingly, the Magistrate postponed the case till the 11th instant.

REPORTED THEFT.

Vithaldas Balsukhbhai a cloth merchant, having his shop in Mulji Jetha Market and a godown at Cavel Street, reports to the police that on the 30th July there were 25 bales of cloth in the godown. At about 2 p.m. on Sunday when the godown was opened, four bales containing shirting cloth collectively valued at Rs. 2,040 were found missing. The lock of the godown door appears to have been opened by somebody by means of a duplicate key.

RAILWAY TRAIN FATALITY.

On Wednesday last Maina Hari, a Hindu woman, was found lying near the up line of the home signal of the Parel Station of the G. I. P. Railway. Her left leg and right arm were found to have been fractured. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died of pneumonia and exhaustion following injuries on Saturday last.

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday when the jury returned a verdict of death by her having been knocked down by a train whilst trespassing the line.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT 1923.

The Director of Information, Bombay, sends the following for publication:—

"The steady decline in the number of resignations which has been going on in the Department from the year 1920 also continued during the year under report, and the total number of registrations declined from 303,697 in 1922 to 289,766, i.e., by 13,931 thus showing a decrease of 4.58 per cent." says the annual report of the Registration Department for 1923. "The decrease is shared by almost all the Districts in the Presidency except Ahmedabad, Broach and Kaira which show a small increase. The increase in Broach is substantial and is ascribed by the District Registrar to the high price of cotton. The increase in the other two Districts is insignificant. The decrease is most conspicuous in East Khandesh, Thana, Dharwar, Poona, Bijapur and West Khandesh. In East and West Khandesh and Bijapur it is attributed to an unfavourable season. In Poona to the unsettled conditions of the money market. In Sind the decrease is generally ascribed to the tightness of the money market. In the commercial centres of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Karachi—all of which show a decrease—it is ascribed to the general depression in trade. The general decrease throughout the Presidency appears to be due to decline in trade activities and the consequent reduction in the value of properties, or in other wards the continued pressure of currency deflation from which for local reasons Broach and much Guiarat escape.

Documents relating to immovable property which constitute 97.8 per cent. of the total number of registrations amounted to 283,499 as against 297,449 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 13,950 or 4.69 per cent. Documents relating to movable property have declined by 2.3 per cent. Compulsory registrations show a decrease of 13,733 or of 4.7 per cent. Optional registrations have also declined by 217 or 2.7 per cent. Wills and authorities to adopt have however increased by 124 or 7 per cent. The average value per document registered declined from Rs. 1,552.11 in 1922 to Rs. 1,418.05 during the year under report.

As a natural consequence of the fall in the number of registrations the income of the Department has also fallen from Rs. 13,77,023 in 1922 to Rs. 12,76,793 during the year under report, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,00,230 or 7.3 per cent.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 6,32,187 against Rs. 7,11,028 of the last year thus showing a decrease of Rs. 78,841.

The year under review saw the extension to three more registration offices of the photo-copying system which was introduced in 1921. Bombay was brought under photography at the beginning of August, 1923. The system has been working successfully; and the photo copies are now more distinct and clear. A few complaints were received from the Bombay solicitors regarding unstitching of deeds and every effort has been made to mitigate them. To remove any possible legal difficulties proposals have already been submitted for amendments of the Registration Act. Government have recently sanctioned the gradual extension of photography to other offices.

The system of card indexing was introduced from the beginning of the year throughout the Presidency. The system being new, Sub-Registrars sometimes did not work it correctly in the beginning. The Inspector-General of Registration himself examined the card indexing work in a large number of Sub-Registry Offices and explained their defects to Sub-Registrars and set them right and the system is now working well. The preparation of the cards occupies less time and search under the system is rapid and easy. The only objections against the system are that the method of strict inter-alphabetical arrangement is tedious and takes more time, but the complaints will probably disappear as Sub-Registrars get accustomed to the method; another difficulty is the very unsettled spelling of Indian names. Alphabetic arrangement presupposes stereo-typed spelling. These troubles are being grappled with and can be overcome.

The system of keeping Post Office Journals for registered letters and V. P. articles was introduced in Haveli Sub-Registry Office and Poona District Registrar's Office. It is being extended to some important offices in the Presidency and reduces labour in both departments.

589 Parsi marriages were registered during the year. Marriages under the Special Marriage Act III of 1872 amounted to 17, of these 14 were registered in Bombay and the remaining 3 at Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY NAVAR SAMAJ.

A RELIEF COMMITTEE FORMED.

A special general meeting of the above Samaj was held at the Navar Samaj Hostel Hall, on Sunday, the 3rd instant, with Mr. M. R. Ry. E. Padmanabha Menon, B.A. (Hons.), Assistant Editor of "The Indian Daily Mail", in the chair, to consider measures for the relief of those who are suffering on account of the recent floods in South India, when the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

(1) This meeting of the Nayar Samaj, Bombay, expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the calamity that has overtaken South India by the unprecedented havoc and destruction caused by the floods, and conveys its heartfelt sympathy to the afflicted people of the affected area. (2) This meeting appoints a Committee to work in conjunction with, and under instructions from, the South Indian Relief Committee proposed to be formed in Bombay, on the initiative of the Servants of India Society or with any other Relief Committee, at the discretion of the said Committee; and to take such steps as may be found necessary and advisable in the matter. Mr. K. V. Kannan Nair, the Secretary of the Nayar Samaj, is appointed as the convener of the said Committee. (3) This meeting authorizes the Managing Committee to pay a sum of Rs. 101 from the Samaj Funds, to the convener of the Committee formed under resolution No. 2, to be given over to the Relief Committee under whose instructions, the Committee formed as per resolution No. 2 will work. (4) This meeting resolves not to celebrate 'Onoam' (an important social festival of the Nayars) by the Samaj, this year, in view of the serious situation created in Kerala by the devastating floods. (5) This Samaj authorises the Secretary to communicate the resolutions 2 and 3 to the Servants of India Society.

Before the meeting dispersed, a sum of Rs 115-4-6 was subscribed on the spot.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 4.

After the week end jute market opened strong in sympathy with a higher hessian market but on sellers coming out rates eased off on profit taking. In coals a fair turnover has been reported with rates almost unaltered with the exception of Gopalichuck which declined further. Teas exhibit a firm tone with prices shewing a small advance on last week's closing quotations. In miscellaneous four sares have been in some demand also Indian Iron and Steel, otherwise there was nothing interesting in this section. Government securities were unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 68, 5 per cent. war loan 1929-47 9¾, 5½ per cent. war bonds 1928 104/12, 6 per cent. bonds 1927 101/14.

Banks:—Calcutta Industrial Bank in liquidation 12/4, Central Bank of India 7/8, Imperial Bank 354.

Railways:—Arakan Light Railway 70, Futwah Islampur Light Railway Co.

Cottons:—Dunbar 171, Kesoram 5/14.

Jutes:—Albion 479/8, Alliance 583, Auckland 249/8, Bally 234, Barnagore 160, Belvedere 547, Budge Budge 450, Cheviot 288, Clive 44/4, Dalhousie 434/8, Delta 515, Empire 58, Fort William 360, Hooghly ord. 89, Howrah 46/4, Kankinarrah 481/8, Kelvin 835, Kinnison 975, Lansdowne 337, Naihati 417, National 299/8, Nuddea 52, Orient 223, Union 562.

Coals:—Bhalgora 10, Bokaro and Ramgur 28/12, Burrakur 37/4, Caledonian annas 6, Damagurria 16/12, Equitable 20/12, Gonalichuck 16/14, Katras Jherriah 112, Khas Jherriah 44, Kuardi 9/12, Lakurka 18/2, Nazira 13/14, Nectoria 1/6, Modiha 5/10, Phularitand 3/3, Samla and Kendra 11/8, Singaran 7/4, Union 20/8.

Miscellaneous:—Frank Ross 4/10, Burn and Co. ord. 120, Indian Iron and Steel 34, United Essc 23, Britannia Biscuits 6/12, R. I. Corporation ord. 4/6, Chivedon Coke 3/2, Jessinde Mineral Mining 5/4, Madan Theatres 3/4, Calcutta Steam Navigation 98, Titaghur Paper 2/12, Cawnpore Sugar 40/8, Exchange Bank Telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and half pence and demand bills were one shilling five and seventeen thirty-second pence.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

The following students of the Institute of Commerce conducted by Mr. Ratansha S. Bharucha, F.C.R.A., G.D.A., of Kanta Building, Kalbadevi, have passed the National Union of Teachers' Examination in Book-keeping and Accountancy:—

1st Class:—Mr. B. S. Moses. 2nd Class:—Messrs. Jehangir J. Jesia; Nariman J. Lawyar; Dhanjishaw A. Makina; Chhotalal D. Vaidya; Babubhai S. Bhatt; Dhanjishaw S. Mehta; L. T. Landgav; Y. M. Navalkar; M. D. Aeron; M. L. Desai; A. L. R. Sayed; and R. M. Tendalkar.

Out of the twenty-three students submitted, four were absent and thirteen passed out of the remaining nineteen in Book-keeping and Accountancy, i.e., nearly 70 per cent. was the result of the examination.

THE SOUTH INDIAN FLOODS.

I

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Writing a few days back about the serious situation that was then developing in South India as a result of excessive rain, you expressed a hope that if the worse comes to the worst generous Bombay would without hesitation interest herself in the affairs of the South, and render the victims of the flood such help as will be found necessary. It is unnecessary to say anything about the extent of disaster that has befallen the unfortunate inhabitants of the flooded areas, the most severely affected portions of which have scarcely recovered from the immediate effects of the Moplah Rebellion tragedy of 1921-22 and the floods of last year. The measure of suffering is undoubtedly immense, and when communications are restored and fuller details made available, a frightful situation will be revealed. Bombay has again to show her generosity, and that too immediately if the maximum good result is to be obtained. The depression in trade may limit to some extent the scope of the help she is able to render. Yet she can do much—without the least doubt, more than any other city in India can do. It is earnestly hoped that steps will immediately be taken by her citizens to organize relief measures.—Yours etc.,

V. MADHAVAN NAIR.

Noble House, Parel.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The flood that is causing daily loss of life and property in an unimaginable scale is probably unprecedented in the canals of India. Such a phenomenon does not seem to exist in the records of any country in the world. Even the recent disaster which Japan witnessed affords no parallel. The area affected by the flood is more than that of Japan, and therefore the situation created by the floods is one for the civilised nations of the earth to handle. As was the case with Japan, here also the crisis is brought about by an act of God and as such worthy of international sympathy. Therefore it befits the Viceroy as the person mainly and solely responsible for the welfare of the people to take the matter of relief to the distressed in his own hands without delay. What he did is the case of Japan may be followed faithfully. He should also appeal on benalf of India to the other parts of the British Empire and to the other nations in the Western and Eastern Hemispheres. The reconstruction of the devastated areas, the repair of railway lines and bridges and the rebuilding of the thousands of houses that have been washed away, that is to say to get back the *status quo* will cost lakhs and lakhs of rupees, if not crores. As soon as the water subsides, the work of reconstruction will have to be begun. Not only this every preventive measure has to be set on foot immediately against a probable outbreak of all kinds of epidemics not only in the affected areas but also in the adjoining ones. Since the crops and the stored up articles of food have all been either washed away or destroyed by water, relief will have to be meted out to the needy for not less than a year. This means a vast sum of money. Unless, therefore, the Viceroy puts his shoulders to the wheel, the problem of relief cannot be solved satisfactorily and adequately. Of course, His Excellency Lord Reading can imagine that the sorrows and afflictions of a subject nation are not unlike those of a free nation.—Yours etc.,

N. V. S.

RELIEF TO SUFFERERS.

PUBLIC MEETING AT COIMBATORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

At a public meeting held at Coimbatore to organise relief, Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, the Collector, who presided, said that on a rough estimate the loss of houses in the whole district amounted to six thousand of which about seventy per cent. belonged to the poor. It was difficult to estimate the agricultural loss, but the general opinion of local officers was that it was serious, but not irreparable. By way of relief to sufferers a site of twenty-four acres has been selected to provide houses for about 400 families. Materials have been granted free for the erection of temporary sheds and sites for erecting these sheds have been selected.

MADRAS SCOUTS START RUPEE FUND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 4.

Hon. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scouts' Association, has issued an appeal to Scout Officers and Scouts of the Madras Presidency to hand themselves and begin to collect small subscriptions from their townspeople and has, with this view, started a rupee fund for flood relief.

FAMINE IN KERALA.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

Mr. Mahamad Abdur Rahman, Secretary, Kerala Kihlafat Committee, Calicut wires under date August 4th:—

The flood devastations throughout Kerala are terrible and famine conditions is general. Virtual starvation is taking place in the South Malabar rebel area. Muslims are the greater sufferers. Thousands are rendered homeless. An emergency meeting of the Kerala Provincial Khilafat Committee resolved to start relief work immediately, constituted a sub-committee and to-day sent Mr. Hassanmulla with 50 bags of rice to the interior. The Committee appeals to all Khilafat and Congress Committees, the generous public and the Muslims in particular to contribute their quota and help the committee to relieve the starving people of every caste and creed.

"BE TRUE TO YOUR FAITH."

M. SHAUKAT ALI AT NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Tilak day speech at the National Medical College was delivered by Maulana Shaukat Ali on Friday last, before an audience of about 400 students. Mr. L. G. Kharo who presided, remarked when introducing the speaker "Mahatma Gandhi has referred in the latest issue of the 'Young India' to the Siamese twins, who have such influence over him. One of them is here to-day (laughter). One wishes that there were many such twins in this land, twins who are devoted to the cause of Hindu-Moslem unity, of the eradication of communal distrust."

Maulana Shaukat Ali began by making a very complimentary reference to the work of the National Medical College, and congratulated the spirit of men like Dr. Deshmukh and his colleagues in founding the Peoples' Free Hospital and making the teaching in the College highly efficient. "But you young brothers and sisters" said the Maulana "you must not feel flattered at these words. I congratulate you on having begun rightly, having had the courage and the sense of patriotism to come and join this institution. Your real work however, will begin when you go out into the world and work for your country. I am a soldier of India, I wish you to be similar soldiers. To-day you see differences amongst us; do not despair, because there are differences. Of course I don't want to mix up politics with education, but as the future citizens of India, I appeal to you, to search your hearts, I appeal particularly to my Mahratta friends here. Do not mind abuse, do not mind criticism. Do not bother about what the "Kesari" says or the "Mahratta" says, or what Mr. Khare's little paper says (loud laughter). Think for yourselves. Perpequally the question is asked who is greater, Tilak or Gandhi. Now I am a follower of Tilak. I have always been so. So is my brother. We have always been men of action. The greatness of Tilak was that he was always in the forefront of the fight. That was also the great thing about Gokhale. I admire Gokhale, my being a follower of Tilak did not come in the way of admiring Gokhale. I only wish the present Servants of India cared to be as much in the forefront of the political fight, as did Gokhale. That is my quarrel with Mr. Sastri. He is prepared to take a back seat. Tilak never could take a back seat. He led the way in suffering, in courage in surety of aim, he led the way. Gandhi was reaping a rich harvest of legal practice when Tilak was rotting in Yerrowda. But under Gandhi we continue what [illegible] began. Where then is the quarrel?

GANDHI ABOVE PARTIES.

Remember Mahatma Gandhi has no political party. *He has a faith.* He is above parties (applause). He has given us a programme. We have not even yet seriously attempted to carry it out. We are floundering. We—some of us—are fond of entering the gates of temptation, the door by which you are led to ministerships, and Government House *Khanas*. I do not want that sort of temptation. I am setting my eyes on one goal—I want to be the Derby winner. Well, if I want to win the Derby, I must be in perfect trim, in perfect fighting trim. How do we propose to win the political race? We must utilise the spirit within us, bring out the best within us. Take the Charkha.

My Swarajist friends laugh at that. Yes, they have nothing else to offer but the circle of resolutions and amendments which will rotate and rotate like the patient bullock attached to the oilman's *ghani* (laughter). I want to snatch that liberty, instead of petitioning for it. If I want to have liberty which is my right I must be self-reliant. Nothing will make us so self-reliant as the Charkha; nothing will make us so economically free as the use of Khaddar."

REAL HOME-RULERS.

"You young sisters," said Maulana Shaukat Ali, addressing the lady students, as he produced an ivory ring out of his Khaddar bag "do you know what this is? This is a ring which twenty thousand Andhra sisters gave me at a meeting where their leaders told me they believed in the Charkha, and wanted me to accept this as a symbol of their faith in the Mahatma. I want you to have faith. You women are the real home rulers. Then men will just do what you want them to do. You must lead, lead in this battle for freedom. To-day is the Tilak anniversary day. Remember his lesson of self-reliance. Remember brothers and sisters, that you must search your own hearts, and do what is right. Do not say a thing because Mr. Khare says it, or Dr. Sathaye says it (laughter). But say it, because you feel that you are uttering a truth when you say it, and let your action suit your words. Lokamanya was always like that. So never despair, and never give up a struggle.

The meeting came to a close after a vote of thanks to the Maulana Saheb by Prof. Kale for his spirited address. The Maulana then paid a visit to the Peoples' Free Hospital making sympathetic inquiries at every bedside.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION BY POSTMASTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Aug. 4.

Mr. Bloomfield, Postmaster of the Benares Cantonment Sub-Post Office, was charged before Mr. S. L. Dar, I.C.S., with misappropriating two sums, one of Rs. 16,000, sent by the Officer Commanding the Hyderabad Regiment, and the second of Rs. 10,000 remitted by the District Board. Among the witnesses examined for the prosecution were the Personal Assistant of the Postmaster-General, the Postmaster of the Benares Head Post Office, a clerk of the Military Department and the Money Order clerk of the Sub-Post Office. The case is going on.

SPORTING NEWS.

DAVIS CUP FINAL.

LONDON, August 3.

Evian-les-Bains.—The singles in the European final of the Davis Cup between France and Czecho-Slovakia resulted as follows:—Cochet beat Zemla 6—1, 6—3, 6—4. Lacoste beat Maconaver 6—2, 8—6, 6—4.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

G. I. P. PAREL AND R. F. A. DRAW

A one-goal was the result of the meeting between the G. I. P. Parel and the B. B. R. F. A. in a first division fixture on Monday evening. The inclusion of Lynn in the R. F. A. has considerably strengthened the Brigade defence. Both goalies effected excellent saves but for which there would have been more goals scored. The Brigade started the attack and Ford missed a good opportunity.

The Railwaymen transferred play and Lynn was called upon to save two dangerous shots. After a short spell of attack the R. F. A. drew first blood through Ford who had the Railway custodian at his mercy. The G. I. P. were not long in drawing level. Following a run, Finnigan tested Lynn with a hot shot which was saved but Lynn failed to regain his position and Duthie banged in the equaliser.

The second half was equally contested and Mawer, the G. I. P. goalie, was responsible for some fine saves. He touched the ball over the bar every time and the flag-kicks were successfully cleared. The attacking lines of both sides worked hard but with two good goalies further score was impossible.

The teams were:—

G. I. P.—Mawer; Callaghan and Alcock; Henderson, Carr and Shinkfield; Cowton, Hutchinson, Mitchell, Duthie and Finnigan.

R. F. A.—Lynn; Gabriel and C. Kelly; Rogers, T. James and V. Kelly; Ardagh, Ford, Abbott, Carey and Allan.

Referee.—Mr. W. Cummings.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Staff v. Y. M. C. A.—Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

AEROPLANE CRASH AT PESHAWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 4.

This morning a Bristol fighter of No. 28 Squadron crashed at Peshwar. The Pilot Flying Officer, D. M. Morphy, was killed. There was no passenger in the machine. The cause of the accident is at present unknown but an inquiry is being held.

TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES

RACIAL BAR IN SERVICE.

The following are the resolutions that have been passed in the [illegible] meeting of the members of the [illegible] Department held under the presidentship of Mr. Dipti Chandra M[illegible] July, 1924, at No. [illegible] Calcutta:—

(1) That the pay and prospects of the Station Service Telegraphists are quite inadequate and that there is no reason why the same should be so much poorer than those of the General Service Telegraphists, seeing that their duties and responsibilities are the same and the only difference between the two services is that the General Service men are liable to transfer.

(2). That the present method of recruitment of Telegraphists is quite unsatisfactory and puts a brand of inferiority on Indian lads, who however, meritorious and well qualified they may be, cannot enter as probationers for General Service while any non-Indian lad is eligible for the same.

(3) That an act of gross injustice was done to those men who joined as probationers for Local Service, who while under training, were compelled to accept Station Service and that the only way to remove the grievance is to give them the option of joining General Service in the way the same was given to Local Service Telegraphists.

(4). That the Station Service Telegraphists as well as clerks are put to the same inconveniences regarding renting of houses—specially Presidency Towns—as General Service Telegraphists, and the non-grant of the same to the former (Station Service Telegraphists and Clerks) at the same rate as is sanctioned for the latter is unjust as well as unreasonable.

(5). That the permission to all the Menial Establishment to count their temporary services towards increment and the withdrawal of the same concession after a period of more than three years from the Indoor Menial Establishment thus forcing some of the latter to make heavy refunds—is an act of gross injustice to them.

(6). That the pay and prospects of the Clerical Establishments of the Telegraph Department are quite inadequate and compare very unfavourably with those of other Departments—the initial pay falling far short of a living wage and the maximum being far less than what may satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the men.

(7). That the non-grant of the full benefit of service in the Time-Scales of pay to which the clerks of the Telegraph offices were brought on under the Revision of 1923 was a gross injustice to them—specially to the senior clerks—the effect on the latter being that they are on the same stage of pay as other clerks who are by many years their junior.

(8). That the inordinate delay in giving effect to the recommendations of the Telegraph Committee of 1921 to immediately fill up the 40 Class II appointments as recommended to be created by the Telegraph Committee of 1920 and accepted by the Government of India in their Department of Commerce Resolution No. 1629 dated the 30th April, 1920, is causing great financial loss to the poor clerks and that all these should therefore be filled up with retrospective effect from the 1st December, 1919.

(9). That the non-payment of War-Gratuity to the Telegraph Clerks who went on Field-Service, and in some cases, recovery of War-Gratuity already paid some two years back to them, on the ground that—Relative Army-Rank cannot be retrospectively allotted to them while the members of the Signalling Establishment on Field-Service have been paid the same, is a grave injustice to the former.

(10). That a copy of the above Resolutions be forwarded to the Government of India, over the signatures of the President of the meeting for information.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1924.

THE DRINK EVIL.

The attitude of the Local Government on the question of the liquor traffic, as revealed in the debate in the Council, is hardly creditable to them. They do not seem to know their own mind and would appear to favour at best a policy of *laissez faire*, pure and simple. They say they still want time to consider the various bearings of the question. But the question has not been sprung upon them suddenly. As Mr. Jayakar pointed out, it has been before them for years and in a definite form since the "reformed" Council came into existence. But Government have not yet made up their mind as to whether their goal should be total prohibition or rigorous control, and by what time they should strive to reach that goal. The Excise Committee's recommendations have been before them for months past, but the public have yet to learn that they have given any serious thought to them. From the speeches of the Excise Minister and the Finance Member, it is apparent that they are more appalled by the thought of having to forgo a goodly amount of revenue, however tainted, than by the misery and havoc which the traffic has been spreading broadcast. They overlook the fact that the apprehended loss of the four crores of revenue which the traffic brings in at present, will not have to be faced at once but only gradually, in the course of the next ten years. It may be that each and every means of recouping the loss, which has been suggested by the Excise Committee, may not be feasible or desirable as, for example, the proposed tax on employees. But one is surprised to see Mr. Cadell ridiculing the tax on betting. We know that most officials, especially European officials, are enthusiastic patrons of the "Royal Sport," and dislike any measure which is likely to restrict its "popularity". But, whatever the views of the racing fraternity, European and Indian, the vast bulk of Indian public opinion regards betting on the race course as a vice as great as the drink habit itself. Mr. Cadell sneers at the proposal to kill one vice by taxing another. But is there anything incongruous in the proposal? It would be killing two birds with one stone. One fails to see the point of Mr. Cadell's logic. By careful retrenchment and, if necessary, by tapping some new sources of taxation like those proposed by the Excise Committee, it should not be difficult to recoup the loss that may have to be faced ultimately owing to the abolition of the drink traffic. The Council by a majority resolved to recommend that total prohibition of the traffic should be enforced within two decades. The province cannot afford to wait so long. The Council has taken far too mild a view of the position of the traffic. Ten years ought to be the limit, if, indeed, prohibition cannot be enforced within the next five years, as we firmly believe it could and should be. The drink traffic is an unmitigated evil and Government should aim at the goal of prohibition whether it is to be reached in five, ten or twenty years.

Excise is a Transferred Subject. Has the Indian Minister of Excise no independent views on the subject? Is he aware that the Ministers of Excise in Madras, Behar and, we believe, Bengal also, have declared that the goal of their Excise policy is prohibition? Mr. J. Ghosal referred to the problem of the Indian States. He does not seem to be aware that these States are invariably guided by the example of the authorities in British India. If there is a movement in the latter to eradicate the evil, the same is sure to be reflected sooner or later in the States. Moreover, when the States [illegible]e that there is no great demand for liquor in British territory, they are bound eventually to reduce their output. But, part from this, to pretend that the States will not be amenable to friendly advice from the British authorities in respect of a harmful traffic like that of liquor is to put too great a strain on our credulity. The real difficulty does not come from either the States or from the prospect of loss of revenue. It comes from the disinclination of the Government to view the traffic as utterly immoral and harmful to the people.

MISREPRESENTATION

Among the agencies actively engaged in the campaign of misrepresentation of the situation in India, the "Morning Post" easily takes the palm. Not a week passes but it finds occasion either to distort the truth about India or to revile Indian politicians. Every Indian, be he Nationalist, Liberal or Moderate if he is the least discontented with the existing order of things, is an "extremist" in its eyes. A Saha, a Das, a Gandhi, a Sastri, and even a Paranjpye —all are tarred with the same brush. They are all covert or overt enemies of the Empire. One can excuse the "Morning Post" for its views, for they do not at all matter to Indians, who are more amused than alarmed by such hysterics. But there is a method in the madness of this die-hard journal, shown in its systematic, deliberate and unabashed distortion of the truth. In one of its issues received by the last mail it publishes a review of M. Romain Rolland's book "Mahatma Gandhi," which has deservedly attracted world-wide notice. The reviewer begins by remarking that since the book was written "two events have occurred which ought to modify the point of view of its author. In the first place the Congress which has just concluded at Ahmedabad has definitely pledged itself, under the inspiration of Das to the glorification of murder as a weapon of political emancipation. In the second place, the new Turkish Republic has dealt a fatal blow to the prestige and position of the Caliphate, thus destroying the elaborate platform of conspiracy and intrigue which the Ali Brothers had built for the purpose of wrecking British dominion in the East. These two events have shaken to their foundations the political campaign launched by M. Rolland's hero." Unfortunately for the "Post" and those whom it represents, the former "event" has no foundation in fact, while the latter has not occurred in the manner it imagines and, therefore, has not been followed by the consequences it so ardently desires. If the reviewer had referred to the "Morning Post" of the 1st July he would have seen that far from "pledging itself to the glorification of murder as a weapon of political emancipation," the Congress Committee which met at Ahmedabad, condemned the outrage in unequivocal terms and repudiated the resolution passed at Sirajgunj. One wonders whence the reviewer got the impression that the Committee had condoned the murder. So much for the first "event"!

As for the second, however strong the hope in anti-Islamic and anti-Indian circles in Great Britain that the Khilafat will cease to exist, that hope is not going to be fulfilled. The action of the Turkish Republic has not dealt a *fatal* blow to the prestige and position of the Khilafat as those circles hope and suggest. The Khilafat still exists and is likely to exist with added prestige and power in the near future, when from a more or less national Turkish institution it has been restored to world-wide significance as the visible emblem of the Islamic ideal of human brotherhood. As for "the elaborate platform of conspiracy and intrigue" etc., it never existed. So, it is absurd for the "Morning Post" to suggest that the Khilafat Movement in India, or anywhere else, has received its quietus. So much for "event" number two!

We cannot really see that the illustrious French biographer of Mahatma Gandhi has any cause to modify his views regarding either the greatness of his hero's personality or the enduring nature of his achievements.

A "LAWLESS LAW."

The Criminal Law Amendment Act, as it stands on the Statute Book to-day, has been described as a "lawless law" even by prominent constitutionalists who are cooperating with the bureaucracy in India. That some of its provisions constitute the negation of law and of all liberty of the subject, can be seen from the case of Sardar Mahindra Singh, M. L. C., who was recently convicted under section 17 (2) of this Act and sentenced to two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 1,500, for the crime of entertaining in his house a Shahidi Jatha of Akalis which passed through Ludhiana. This monstrous sentence has now been reduced to two months' simple imprisonment with Rs. 400 fine. The commutation of the sentence, however, does not rob the conviction of its utter illegality, if not in the eyes of Indian "Law," at least in the eyes of civilised Law. To entertain a concourse of religious pilgrims—or a procession of avowed politicians, if you will—with refreshments, music etc, can by no stretch of imagination or logic, be construed as a legal offence, so long as the entertained have not been proclaimed or convicted as "rebels", "murderers" or other criminals known to law. It may be that ultimately the guests of Sardar Mahindra Singh transgressed the existing law, but when he entertained them, they were not "criminals" in the eye of law. Moreover, it was not he alone who entertained the Jatha. In every village through which the ten or more Shahidi Jathas that have gone to Jail have passed, hundreds, rich and poor, have entertained the members of the Jathas in some way or other. Why then was Sardar Mahindra Singh alone picked out as an offender? Was it not because of his position and influence in Sikh society and his courage in doing what he regarded as a sacred duty? Was not his prosecution undertaken to cow down the populations of the villages through which the Jathas are passing? No Government of any civilised country in the West, including that of Fascist Italy, we make bold to assert, would have launched a prosecution for an "offence" such as that which the Sikh Sardar was charged with committing, much less would a court of law of any civilised country have convicted the accused. But, with a "lawless law" such as obtains in India anything is possible. Even the Sessions Judge appears to have been shocked by the monstrousness of the original sentence for such an "offence". But, as in the case of Mahatma Gandhi, since the law was there on the Statute Book he had to convict the accused before him. Sardar Mahindra Singh's conviction only makes the case for the abolition of the Act, as has been demanded by the Legislative Assembly, ten times stronger than it was before.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

The hypocritical devices resorted to by the bureaucracy to delay the introduction of free and compulsory education in this country form a most discreditable chapter in the history of British rule. The repeatedly expressed wishes of the people have always been met with promises, which have never been kept. In this Presidency there is an Education Act which permits local bodies to introduce compulsory education, if they wish, but which for all practical purposes is a dead letter. It is put on the shelf, and will evidently lie there for ever. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay, with all its resources, financial and otherwise, has not yet succeeded in inducing Government to permit it to introduce compulsory primary education even in two wards of the city, simply because they will have to pay large sums of money for the purpose. In a fit of generosity Government promised the Corporation, on November 29, 1918 "help towards ensuring literacy in the city of Bombay to the extent of one-half the future expenditure".

No sooner was the promise made than the Corporation asked the Government to incorporate it in the Municipal Act, but the latter contented themselves with saying that "an administrative undertaking is sufficient." The Corporation, accordingly, formulated a scheme for the introduction of compulsory primary education in the city in 1920, and it was duly submitted to Government on February 26, 1923. Since then letter after letter has been written to Government reminding them of the scheme, and after a great deal of equivocation Government have now given their definite reply to the Corporation's request. They now say that they will only pay not one half of the "future expenditure", but a maximum sum of Rs. 9 lakhs which, they contend, is their proper share. The gentlemen appointed by the Corporation to discuss the question with the Government have not been able to move the latter from the unfortunate position they have taken up in this matter. The Corporation as well as Government believes that the law is on its side. In the meantime Government have betrayed no anxiety to give their sanction to the introduction of compulsory education in the city, although the question has been before them for more than eighteen months. There cannot be the slightest doubt but that right is on the side of the Corporation, and no amount of quibbling on the part of the Minister and his bureaucratic masters will absolve them from blame. Should the Corporation resort to law, and it is advised that it has a very good case, it will not only have to spend large sums of money, but what is more important, the whole question of compulsory education in the city will be delayed inordinately, for the law's delays are notorious.

The position of the Government is as clear as it is discreditable. They have not the least intention of keeping to their promises, because they fear that the original estimates will largely be exceeded and they may be called upon to pay very large sums when compulsory education is introduced in all the wards of the city. How, in face of all this, can Government pretend that they have the good of the backward classes at heart? And how can the Non-Brahmins, we ask, reconcile their utter subservience to the Government and the Education Minister, who is the ostensible leader of the backward classes with this refusal to give them education and thus help them to raise themselves? The backward classes, whose representatives in the Council have now formed an unholy alliance with the bureaucracy, must remember that it is not the higher classes who are keeping back education from them, but the Government. As it is, the introduction of primary education in the two most backward and industrial wards of the city has been too long delayed, in spite of the Corporation's intention to push on with the scheme. We have not heard one word of protest from either the elected or nominated members of the Legislative Council, who arrogate to themselves the right to speak on behalf of the backward classes in this Presidency, against this attitude of Government, and perhaps we never shall. Those gentlemen seem to be more busy gathering spoils than guarding the interests of the backward classes. In the meantime, the Corporation has asked the Standing Committee to provide for the additional expenditure in expectation of Government's permission, and it is for it now to act like a self-respecting body.

Notes of the Day.

"A Passage to India."

Mr. E. M. Forster's novel, "A Passage to India", has been so uniformly praised that it seems rather late in the day for any reader of the book to seek to interpose a note of criticism. That the novel is very well written, we agree; that it holds no brief for either party—Indian or European—in India, we also agree; but it makes both appear equally unpleasant, petty and depressing, and India a more miserable and repellent country than any country in the world can really be. The book is too neatly balanced; we should say that the writer was thinking of the balance of his picture rather than of India; and only those who think of literature as a craft will be quite satisfied with the result. There is no hope in the book; it leads us nowhere. The Europeans depicted are bad specimens of Europeans; the Indians poor specimens of Indians. We do not say that all of Mr. Forster's types do not exist in India, but we do say that nobler types on both sides can be found, and that it is the exclusion of the nobler, braver types that makes Mr. Forster's novel so depressing. The India he depicts could never, even conceivably, produce a Gandhi or a Shaukat Ali or a Swami Shraddhanand; and these men being, all of them, the product of English education, there must be something less ignoble about British rule in India than is suggested by any of the Anglo-Indian characters presented in this book. But what struck us above all when reading it was that there was no feeling for the docile, inarticulate (because illiterate and neglected) millions of India. These constitute for us at once the charm of India and her pathos; these, in conjunction with the great men we have mentioned, and many others whom we have not mentioned, are the hope of India. It is strange that Mr. Forster should have failed to love them, for they are intensely loveable, and love of them would have preserved him from the despondency which is the keynote of his present work. India as a whole to-day is not despondent. She is full of hope and faith.

The Contemplated Loot.

The Assam Legislative Council deserves to be congratulated on its resolution urging the postponement of the consideration of the Lee Commission's recommendations so far as Assam is concerned. The Commission was appointed in the teeth of universal Indian opposition and its recommendations are calculated permanently to disable India from making any progress. Though involving additional burdens to the extent of a crore and a quarter rupees per annum, these recommendations are sought to be adopted over the heads of the Indian people. The Secretary of State's high-handed action, however, need not prevent the legislatures from recording their emphatic protest against the contemplated fresh loot of the central and provincial treasuries. We do not know if notice of any resolution urging postponement of the consideration of the Lee Commission's recommendations, so far as they affect this Presidency, has been given in the local Council. Whether it has or has not is of no consequence to India, for the protests of the Council are as effectual as the anger of caged birds.

A Test Case.

A very interesting case has been decided by Mr. R. S. Dadachanji, the fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay. It was brought by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company against Mr. Bhimji N. Dalal for recovering from the defendant the first class and excess railway fare between Malad and Churchgate. Mr. Dalal had a first class quarterly season ticket for travelling between these stations, and he made an application to the Railway authorities to issue him a duplicate after he had lost the original. The railway company refused to accede to this request and pointed out to him the rule printed on the ticket that no duplicate would be issued. Mr. Dalal told the company that there was a contract between him and the Railway for carrying him between Malad and Churchgate, and the fact of his having lost the season ticket did not make the contract void. The judge upheld his contention and rejected the Company's claim for excess fare. We think the Company's refusal all these days to issue a duplicate has been a great hardship to the public, and we are glad that a decision of the Court has been taken on this vexatious point at last. It stands to reason that the Railway Company cannot call upon a passenger to pay twice over for the same journey, and, as the judge points out in his judgment, it was not the intention of the legislature that it should.

Village Panchayats.

The Hon. Rajah of Panagal made a confession the other day when opening the first Tirupathur Taluk Village Panchayats Conference. Vividly recalling the glories of the ancient village Panchayats as the only appropriate institutions to watch over the interests of the villages and to improve the amenities of village life, he admitted that the charge made against the Government that they had been neglectful of the rural population was not altogether groundless. From the utterances of the Rajah at the Conference it becomes plain that the Government of Madras have not moved seriously in the direction of reviving the old, autonomous institutions of Village Panchayats even after the local Council had passed the Village Panchayat Act of 1920. As the Rajah admitted, the influence of the local bodies constituted under the Act of 1920 is felt with a great deal of "fuss, formality and financial waste." A staunch advocate of Village Panchayats like the Rajah of Panagal should not rest content merely with deploring the wholesale destruction of these indigenous institutions, which he rightly attributes to the influence of the British Raj, but should exert himself to the utmost for their regeneration.

The Surat Arts College.

The Sarvajanik Education Society's Arts College at Surat has justified its existence as is evident from the Society's Report for the year 1923-24. It has supplied the want of an institution for higher education in the rural areas of Southern Gujarat and, as the figures of attendance show, a very large number of students are drawn from the region around Surat. There has been a steady rise in the number of students attending the College which is now 225 as compared with 185 in the previous year. The retirement of Mr. Rajavade from the Principalship in October raises the difficult and important question of the choice of his successor, on whom naturally will largely depend the succes of a growing institution like the Surat College. The interests of the College demand that, in the selection of its head, communal considerations should have no place whatever.

ECHOES OF WAR

WHY GERMANY FOUGHT

PRESIDENT EBERT'S ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS.

LONDON, August 4.

The anniversary of the outbreak of war was celebrated throughout Germany as the day of remembrance of the fallen men. Flags in the public buildings at Berlin were half-masted. President Ebert accompanied by the Cabinet members addressed a huge meeting from the Reichstag steps in which he declared that Germany ten years ago resorted to arms solely in the defence of the Fatherland. He adjured Germans to rehabilitate the Fatherland.

Military bands thereafter played the "Funeral March."

Two minutes' silence was observed. Flags were then hoisted on the tops of poles.

The Police have arrested several Communists who created a disturbance by singing an internationalle and scattering revolutionary pamphlets.—Reuter.

CONCORD AT ALLIED CONFERENCE.

LONDON PRESS SATISFACTION.

LONDON, August 4.

The concord established at the Allied Conference is greeted with expressions of sober satisfaction in the London press. It is recognised that there has been much give and take and some proposals are regarded as complicated. Sight is not lost of the fact, that there are still great obstacles to be overcome, in the discussion with Germany before a complete understanding can be reached.—Reuter.

GERMAN DELEGATION.

DEPARTURE FOR LONDON TO ATTEND CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Berlin.—The German delegation left for London to attend the Conference this morning.

LUNCH WITH U. S. STATE SECRETARY.

On the eve of their departure, Dr. Marx and Herr Stresemann met the United States State Secretary, Mr. Hughes, at a luncheon. President Ebbert and other prominent German politicians were present. Mr. Hughes is visiting Postdam today, and sails for America from Bremen the same evening. Berlin papers welcome him in flattering terms and hope that his short visit will benefit Germany.—Reuter.

ANNIVERSARY OF OUTBREAK OF WAR

LONDON, August 4.

Reduced facsimiles of news columns and the placards of August Fourth 1914, and picture paper illustrations of the earliest war scenes, constitute the most striking feature in the Press references to the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of the great struggle. The events which lead to the hostilities and Britain's participation and the post-war trend of European affairs are dealt with at length in the articles, while eminent statesmen and service experts discuss the various phases of the eve of the outbreak. Yesterday was observed by the churches all over the country as a day of remembrance for the British dead.—Reuter.

AVIATOR FORCED TO DESCEND ON SEA

LONDON, August 3.

Kirkwall.—Wade descended 115 miles off the Orkney islands.

Horna Fjordr.—Smith and Wade encountered rainstorms, squall and fog. Former has arrived here. The latter descended on the sea midway between Horna Fjordr and Scapa Flow and was taken in tow by trawler.

London.—Wade has been found with his machine.—Reuter.

LONDON, August 4.

Reykjavik (Iceland).—Lieut. Wade will probably return to Kirkwall for a new start.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

MACHINE ABANDONED.

Lieut. Wade's machine was abandoned after capsizing in the heavy sea.

CAUSE OF DESCENT IN SEA.

New York.—Lieut. Wade's decent in the sea was due to the connection rod of the oil pump breaking while the wings of his machine were severely damaged in the descent. The airmen drifted on rough seas for four hours before they were picked up by a British trawler. Another serious mishap occurred when the cruiser "Richmond" was endeavouring to hoist the plane abroad when the tackle broke resulting in a heavy steel boom falling on and breaking the propeller and piercing the pontoon. The latest report says, Lieut. Wade is temporarily, perhaps finally, out of the race.—Reuter.

ANTI-FOREIGN AGITATION IN MEXICO.

MRS. EVANS SHOT DEAD.

ASSAILANTS ESCAPE.

LONDON, August 4.

Mexico City.—Mrs. Evans was shot dead at Tennelucan in Puebla on the road leading to her hacienda. The murderers are believed to be agrarians spurred on by anti-foreign agitators. She was shot on her left side and fell from a wagon. Her hair was caught in the wheels and her body dragged for a distance. Her face was badly mutilated. Herr Strauss, the German Manager of her estate, was seriously wounded. The assailants escaped with a payroll of 2,000 dollars.—Reuter.

ULSTER'S CONDITION.

GOVT. UNABLE TO GIVE ASSURANCE

LONDON, August 4.

The "Westminster Gazette" states that at Saturday's Irish Conference the Marquess of Londonderry intimated Ulster's willingness to appoint a Boundary Commissioner if a provision was made in the Commission's terms of reference, limiting the changes in the border to a simple frontier rectification. Government was unable to give the desired assurance, but offered to refer the matter to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for a definition. The Marquess of Londonderry was unable to agree, but Mr. Cosgrave was willing.—Reuter.

IRAQ ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED.

FORMATION OF NEW CABINET

BAGHDAD, Aug. 3.

The Iraq Constituent Assembly was dissolved on Saturday and the Cabinet resigned. The new Cabinet is announced as follows:—

The Prime Minister and Acting Minister of Defence; Yossin Pasha Al Hashimi, formerly General in the Turkish army commanding troops in Galicia. He is an able man and talks fluent English.

The Minister of Interior:—Abdul Muhsin Beg Al Sadur. He resigned the premiership last autumn and is a member of a great tribal family with strong influence among the tribal leaders.

The Minister of Justice:—Rashid Ali Gilani, Judge of Iraq Appeal Court.

The Minister of Finance:—Sir Heskail Sasson. He is one of the ablest financers in the country with a long administrative experience.

The Minister of Holy Foundations:—Ibrahim Al Haidari. He is a Kurd from Arbil formerly Shaikh Ul Islam in Constantinople.

The Minister of Communications and Works:—Muzahim Beg Al Pachachi. He is a clever Baghdad lawyer.

The Minister of Education:—Shaik Ridha Al Shabibi. He is an Arabic poet and representatives of Holy cities.

The New Cabinet is considerably stronger than the last and is expected to make great strides in the stabilisation of the country. Next steps that are expected to be taken are a formal ratification of the Anglo-Iraq treaty. Royal assent for the Constitution and electoral Law and finally elections to the new Parliament which will continue for four years.

ARGENTINIAN FLIERS IN KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, August 4.

Major Pedro L. Zanni and Engineer Mechanic Felipe C. Beltrame, Argentinian world-fliers spent the week-end in overhaulting their machine and repairing the damaged undercarriage axle with the help of the Royal Air Force men. On Saturday evening Major Zanni was present at a local cinema show and on Sunday paid a visit to the Karachi Gymkhana and Karachi Boat Club. After an extensive tour through the city at the invitation of the hosts, the officers of Royal Air Force, the aviators expect to leave Karachi at 6-30 to-morrow morning for Nasirabad where a brief halt will be made for petrol supplies. They will then proceed to Allahabad, Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon and Bangkok. Thereafter MacLaren's route will be followed with the exception that America will be crossed instead of Canada.

(Continued from column 3.)

that he understood from the speech of one of the members that if Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan was released other prisoners would also be released. That was precisely what the Government declined to do. He trusted that members of the House would uphold the Law and the prestige of the Court by declining to support the resolution.

The President then put the resolution to vote which was declared carried. Sir John Maynard called for a division which resulted in 55 members voting for the resolution and 20 against it. The resolution was then declared carried by the President amidst non-official applause.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

RELEASE OF MAULVI ZAFAR ALI KHAN.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 4.

The autumn session of the Punjab Legislative Council commenced to-day at the Council Chamber. The Hon. Mr. Casson presided. There was a large attendance of members. Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand, Minister of Agriculture., who has been unseated and has resigned his Ministership was not present.

At the question time Mr. Craik, replying to a question regarding the Birdwood Committee and the Sikh situation, said that Government had nothing to add to the press communique issued on the 3rd June and was not prepared to give the names of the gentlemen who were invited to serve on the Committee. Certain conversations were carried on between representatives of the Punjab Government on the one hand and representatives of the Sikhs on the other. Government was not prepared to lay any papers on the table or to make any statement as the negotiations in question were confidential.

In reply to another question, the same member said that no correspondence had taken place between the Punjab Government and the Government of India as a result of Sardar Gulab Singh's resolution in the Indian Legislative Assembly recommending the appointment of a Committee to go into Sikh grievances and to report on the Akali movement. Mr. Craik, replying to a question on the Lee Commission's report, informed the House that in inviting the opinion of the Punjab Government on recommendations made by the Royal Commission, the Government of India had asked that the Local Governmest's reply should be forwarded by a date which precluded the possibility of any consultation with the local legislature.

MOTION FOR RELEASE OF MAULVI Z. A. KHAN.

The Council then proceeded with the work before it. To-day being a non-official day the first ballotted resolution was moved by Rana Firozuddin Khan recommending Government that Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan be released forthwith and unconditionally. The mover made a long speech in Urdu in the course of which he dealt with the history of the case for which Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan was sentenced and convicted for five years in October 1920, and referred to the position of the Khilafat movement in India in those days and the mental asd political condition of Musalmans here and elsewhere. Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan, said the mover, in his speech at Hazro had repeatedly asked people to remain non-violent and the sentence passed on him was exceptionally heavy and severe. Conditions since the conviction of Zafar Ali Khan, he said, had changed, and he should not be kept in prison any longer, especially as there were only two months left to complete the full term of his sentence. Moreover, continued Rana Firozuddin, the imprisonment of the Maulvi was a great loss to the public as he was useful as an Urdu writer and translator. He hoped that not only he non-official but the official members also should support his resolution.

Several non-official members supported the resolution urging Government to release the Maulvi immediately as circumstances in the country had now changed and that it would be a graceful act on part of the Government to remit the remainder of his sentence as such a step would have a wholesome effect on the public mind.

Sir Gopal Das Bhandari, nominated member from Amritsar, opposed the resolution.

Sir John Maynard, also opposed the resolution.

Doctor Gokal Chand Narang, (Swarajist) said, the object of the resolution was not the consideration of the merits of the case against Zafar Ali Khan who was convicted of offences which never implied any moral turpitude. Government by releasing the Maulvi two months before his sentence expired would show wisdom, expediency and political insight.

Mr. Craik asked the House to cast its mind back to the conditions in the country in August 1920 and said that Zafar Ali Khan and his associates were preaching veiled incitement. Within a few months of the Hijrat, thousands of unfortunate Muhajirs died and experienced untold miseries. Was not Zafar Ali responsible for these deaths? For, it was he who had told Musalmans to do *Hijrat*. Now could this House, he asked, composed as it is of sensible men, ask for the release of such criminals. The mover of the resolution, he thought, had no authority to bring such a resolution before the House.

The mover of the resolution then replied to the debate.

Sir John Maynard in his final reply said

(Continued in column 2.)

ABOLITION OF "FREE HAND."

A BLOW TO ART EDUCATION

BOMBAY GOVT'S PROPOSAL

A meeting of the Art Society of India was held in the Society's rooms to consider the importance of Freehand in the drawing curriculum for Elementary and Intermediate grade examinations in view of its proposed abolition by the Government

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. G. K. Mahatre presided.

Mr. Mahatre in proposing the following resolution said that he was not inclined to speak there at length about Freehand as most of the members knew its importance from their own experience and study. He would, he said, rest content with saying that Freehand was the foundation of all art training. And, that it was particularly essential for India. His experience for more than two decades of art, artists and their requirements, had convinced him that indifference towards Freehand was responsible for much of the indifferent work turned out by the younger generation of artists. He then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Art Society of India is of opinion that Freehand is an important and necessary subject in the curriculum for the Elementary and Intermediate grade examinations. As the subject is of manifest importance affecting Indian art-education in the Presidency, it has heard with great concern reports about the proposals placed before the Government for abolishing it.

This meeting authorizes the President of the Society to forward the resolution to the Government and request them to give them the necessary information."

Mr. M. Pithawalla seconded the resolution. He wanted to know what were the reasons which made the Government act in the manner they did. Were there, he asked, any complaints about the teaching of Freehand from those who were entitled to be heard? What were the reasons for the proposed abolition? Were there any representations addressed to the Government for the abolition? He considered Freehand was as essential for art-training as the alphabets were essential for learning a language. It was particularly suitable for Indian art. The present system which did not give due attention to it was decidedly defective.

Mr. Fernandez, in describing the contrast between the requirements of art in the West and the requirements of art in this country, remarked that Freehand was necessary as a first step in art-training. He condemned the proposed abolition as suicidal. He recalled the training which could yet provide them with such beautiful creations as those seen in the traditional designs of "Rangoli". If art was, he said, "not born in us it would have been washed away" by the twenty years of bad art-training. Freehand was also important for fresco.

Mr. Lalkaka in further supporting the resolution said that he fully supported the purpose of the resolution. The artistic needs of Indians were quite different from those of England. He wanted to know what was exactly aimed at by the proposed abolition of what was styled "Freehand." What were the exact things proposed?

Mr. Parandekar referring to the specimens displayed in the rooms of Freehand work done by students years ago said that they showed the results which could not be mistaken.

"SOMETHING WAS WRONG SOMEWHERE."

Mr. K. H. Vakil said that he could not understand why a matter that could not be in the very nature of things kept a secret, was attempted by Government to be kept as a secret. The Government were bound sooner or later to communicate their instructions to those who were concerned. The fact that despite inquiries from those who were closely concerned, from those who were directly and keenly interested in it and despite also the inquiry from the Secretary of the Art Society, information was not forthcoming. Something was wrong somewhere. The Art Society as a body, legitimately responsible for the interests of art and artists, was entitled to information. It was its function to trace the wrong. It could not allow blows in the dark. It could not allow art-education to be trifled with.

Mr. L. V. Sathe pointed out that Freehand was equally important for the architect. Mr. Chaphalkar gave a vivid description of the harassed drawing teacher who was a victim of the changing "codes" and instructions from authorities. Messrs. Ketkar and Isac Solomon also spoke on the subject. The resolution was passed unanimously.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

SEVENTH INSTALMENT TO APPEAR ON THURSDAY.

DR. SUKHIA AND HIS SOLICITORS.

"A MISSTATEMENT."

PRESIDENT SIGNS THE MINUTES.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. At the outset the President said the High Court order obtained by Dr. Sukhia had nothing to do with his signing of the minutes of 18th July. The Solicitors letter, therefore, contained a misstatement which was made knowing that it was such. The President said he had placed the matter into the hands of Municipal Solicitors with a view to taking action against Dr. Sukhia's Solicitors. He also said that no notice or letter should be served by anyone on him or any member of the Corporation within the precincts of the House, except an order of the High Court, without his permission.

There was very little discussion yesterday, on most of the items considered by the Corporation.

WANTED INFORMATION.

Before the minutes of the 18th July were signed by the President, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy asked the President as to what had happened to the order of the High Court served on him regarding the signing of minutes of a particular date. He want ed to know something about it, unless it was out of order, as his name was mentioned, as the Chairman of the Standing Committee. The House would also like to know something about it.

WHAT WAS THE HIGH COURT ORDER

The President said he was now asking the Corporation for their permission to sign the minutes of the 18th July. When he was signing the minutes of the 17th at a previous meeting he was told that he was committing contempt of Court by signing them, under the impression that he (President) was signing the minutes of 18th. As a matter of fact the minutes of the 18th were not ready, so that the question did not arise then. The High Court order had not stated that he was not to sign the minutes of 18th, and, therefore he was signing those minutes at this meeting, as he was perfectly justified in doing so. The letter of the Solicitors which was served on him and the Secretary merely intimated that proceedings were taken in the High Court and that an order asking him not to sign the minutes of the 18th was passed and would be communicated to him in due course. That statement of the Solicitors was not correct, as was found subsequently, because the order of the High Court did not contain any order asking him not to sign the minutes. The Corporation might like to know how a responsible firm of Solicitors was making a statement which was not a fact. The order of the High Court merely was to the President, Secretary, and the members of the Corporation to show cause why certain resolutions passed by the House should not be expunged from the minutes, and the order further stated that they should show cause why the two resolutions notice of which was given by Dr. Sukhia were not admitted. The Solicitors ought to have known that the statement which they were making was incorrect. He had instructed the Municipal Solicitors to take legal proceedings against those Solicitors, and the case was in the hands of Municipal Solicitors now. He would not allow any outsider to come within the precincts of the House to serve any communication or order on any member of the House except an order of the High Court. Solicitors or Solicitors' clerks would not be allowed to serve any letter except with the President's permission.

TRAFFIC CONTROL.

The matter was then dropped.

The Corporation considered a letter from Lala Alakh Dhari stating that he understood that the number of accidents on the roads in Bombay was causing anxiety and was engaging the attentaion of the Corporation; that he had made a special study of traffic in big cities and forwarded a paper in which he stated that street accidents occur because the present street accommodation of Bombay was inadequate to meet its growing requirements, the struggle for existence being very keen necessitated fast movement and locomotion the number and size of vehicles had greatly increased, the habit of moving about in people was growing and spreading and the majority of drivers of motor cars had not had any training in the art of "steering through crowds" and suggested as remedies that the standard of road facilities in Bombay ought to be raised and extended to the same level as in other big cities in Europe and America, that strenuous efforts should be made to provide as many Railway level-crossing as possible with overhead road bridges to avoid congestion of traffic at these places, that the main or heavier traffic on a road should be allowed to use the street level and traffic from side streets should be made to pass through a tunnel or by an overhead crossing, that a Bombay Traffic Board should be formed which should carry out a scientific survey

(Continued on next page.)

REFORMS ENQUIRY

COMMITTEE MEETING.

PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION.

LABOUR GOVT. MARKING TIME.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 4.

As hinted in my message on Saturday the Reforms Enquiry Committee, which assembled to-day in Simla, discussed only preliminaries and on the question of publicity decided to have the proceedings normally conducted in public, leaving it open to individual witnesses to give evidence in camera. Credit is due to official as well as non-official members of the Committee for this satisfactory conclusion as regards publicity. The Committee was present in full strength, and held informal conversations to-day in a quiet little room attached to the Legislative Assembly Chamber. The meeting lasted an hour and a half, and I understand the question of publicity occupied but less than an hour. It is therefore not impossible to presume that other and more serious matters ought to have engaged the attention of the Committee. It is a standing complaint of the public that the terms of reference of this Committee are so restricted and narrow that there is not much hope of any good resulting from its labours. Indeed Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. A. Jinnah very clearly expressed their disappointment on this subject in their communication to Government before accepting memberships on the Committee.

THE SCOPE OF ENQUIRY.

It is therefore not difficult to guess that these two members must have raised this question and urged on the President and other members to so liberally interpret the terms of reference as to allow full scope to enquiry and thereby ascertain the possible avenues of further advance on the path of reforms, instead of merely confining the scope to finding out where administrative imperfections lie and how they can be removed under the existing constitution.

What actually transpired on this particular subject or the scope of enquiry it is difficult to get a scent of, but I think the Indian members will in the course of the proceedings so frame their questions to witnesses as might offend the present terms of reference if they are too literally construed. If this should happen Sir Alexander Muddiman will, I have no doubt, not raise much objection because he has throughout kept an open and liberal mind on the question of Reforms, whatever his past record might have been. It is expected that Sir Muhamad Shafi will greatly help his colleague, Sir Alexander Muddiman, to give his rulings on this thorny aspect in a manner that would satisfy the member concerned. Although the presence of Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith and Sir Arthur Froom will be a force to be negotiated very tactfully in case there are to be no conflict in the Committee. The actual proceedings, which commence on Thursday, will probably confirm my view of the nature of the proceedings when touching beyond the literal scope. No doubt the Committee meets also to-morrow (Tuesday) when there will be general discussion on the points which might arise from the letters of local Governments and the memoranda of evidence already received and distributed to members. Unfortunately, the public have not so far been given any inkling as to the contents of these documents, and here again the open proceedings on Thursday when Mr. S. M. Chitnavis, ex-Minister from Central Provinces, will be examined might be informing. Meanwhile it is felt in non-official circles that the arrangement of witnesses is not very happy. In my previous communication I expressed the fear that it will be so managed as to allow first only those witnesses who have something to say in condemnation of Swarajists and attribute the failure of the Reforms to Swarajists and not to the inherent defects in the Constitution itself.

WITNESSES BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

This suspicion is confirmed when I hear that Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar, another Ex-Minister from Central Provinces, will be the second witness to appear before the Committee. Mr. Kelkar's evidence will be heard on Saturday—but it is relieving to hear that Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Ex-Minister, the United Provinces, will head the witnesses to come from the Central Provinces. I further understand that a representative of the U. P. Liberal Association will also give evidence—more or less endorsing the observations of Mr. Chintamani. From enquiries I learn that Mr. Chintamani's evidence is going to create a good deal of flutter in official and bureaucratic circles.

(Continued on page 8.)

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high instrinsic brilliance.

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EAST AND WEST.

INDIAN CASTINGS INDUSTRY.

GANDHI'S EXAMPLE.

LIFE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE SPIRIT OF THE RIFF.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, July 17.

Mr. W. Joss in the "Worker" writes about the "light castings" industry, and says that the workmen in the Falkirk area of that industry are demanding 15s. per week more wages. He says this demand may have the effect in forcing manufacturers to provide up-to-date machinery. The extension of the machine process to moulding, etc., is only a matter of time. In America machinery has increased production in the industry to between 200 to 300 per cent. more than the production per man in Falkirk.

Another interesting feature is the development of production in India. Under the title of "The Eastern Light Castings Industry" there is to be found a large number of people belonging to the industry associated with Britain. The writer says: "This is quite natural, as in the case of the Dundee Jute-lords and the interest in jute in Calcutta; Lancashire in Bombay cotton; or coal, iron and steel represented by Cammell Laird, John Brown and others, in Bengal coal and iron industries. Cheap labour, resources of coal and iron, with profits considerably above the average earned in this country, will always attract capital. Hence the considerable development of Indian coal, iron and steel, and textiles."

GANDHI'S EXAMPLE.

The Irish Republican journal "Sinn Fein" has the following comments on the national crisis in India, under the heading "Gandhi's Inspiring Example":—

"This week's British Press contains such headlines as these: 'Is He Madman or Saint?' 'Gandhi Hopelessly Beaten by the Swarajists'; 'Gandhi's Star Sets'; 'Gandhi's Despair'; 'Gandhi Breaks Down.' Such a British series makes us inclined without further hesitation to take Gandhi's side. But let us see what did happen. Gandhi was defeated by the Swarajists on his plan for five boycotts: (1) British mill-woven cloth; (2) British Law Courts; (3) British Government Schools: (4) British Titles, and (5) British legislative bodies. Swarajists were not willing to sacrifice even this much for the freedom of their country, much less to follow Gandhi further in replacing these old British structures with new Indian ones—to pursue the principle of 'organic reconstruction' as Gandhi calls it. And in the face of this refusal to sacrifice Gandhi said: 'I am sad because we were weighed in the scales of our own making. The Indian Congress creed was found wanting. I am of opinion that our workers are unfit to win Swaraj.' Unfit because they are unwilling to stand firmly against British control, because they have chosen, instead of Gandhi and his steadfastness, a compromise which is doomed to failure as the 'Free State' compromise is doomed to fail. India cannot go into the British organisation and tear it down any more than Ireland can destroy the Empire connection by entering the Empire. All this only makes us Gandhi's sympathisers."

PRISONERS IN HAREMS.

The news about this discussion up-to-date is that the following paragraph has appeared in the "Monthly News Sheet" of the Women's International League for July:—

"The Hon. Secretary of the Anglo-Turkish Society, Mr. Arthur Field, who is well known among internationalists, informs us that a phrase in the 1923 Annual Report, namely, 'the repatriation of Greek and Armenian women imprisoned in Turkish harems', creates a false impression. Mr. Field informs us that harems are not places suitable for imprisonment, and that such a word does not correctly describe the position of the women of other nationalities remaining in Turkish harems after the war."

I hope I shall not be considered an ungracious growser if I say I am still unsatisfied. The correspondence and the paragraph, about this charge of "imprisonment of Greek and Armenian women in Turkish harems", have been worded very courteously and have exhibited considerable friendliness. The charge, however, is neither withdrawn nor justified. We are not afforded an opportunity of questioning the lady who is alleged to be in charge of the repatriation of these women. The above paragraph implies that I in some way admit the presence of women of other nationalities in Turkish harems in something of the sense implied by the original charge.

On the contrary my attitude is that I regard the statement that Greek and Armenian women have been imprisoned in Turkish harems, or detained by the Turks wilfully, as an absurd calumny. I say that the lady who is supposed to have uttered the statement should be asked for her precise charges and for her evidence. Meanwhile we—the Anglo-Turkish Society—have pointed out that the annexe of the Lausanne protocol signed July 23, 1923, contains admissions by the Allied representatives that a precisely opposite act had probably been committed. That is to say, that Turkish girls and children had been taken away from their homes in Constantinople, either in error or illicitly, under the guise of Armenian or Greek children who had to be transferred to Armenia and Greek refugee houses organised under Allied Control during the Occupation.

Therefore the incident is not closed by the courteous paragraph in the "Monthly News Sheet."

CONSTANTINOPLE TO-DAY.

Khwaja Nazir Ahmad, the Imam of the Woking Mosque, says that he has been to Turkey and seen evidences of restored commerce, orderly government, and so on. Quite so. At least a dozen reputable and impartial writers have written the same of journeys they have made in Russia, and no one takes any notice of it all, except friends and admirers of Russia. Evidently the Khwaja doesn't believe these writers, for he continues to allude to Bolshevism as synonymous with banditry, bloodshed and chaos.

Of course, there is no banditry, bloodshed and chaos in Turkey; but there were all these things while Turkey was passing through its torture, on the road, towards the heights of national independence. That is exactly the historical truth concerning Russia too.

But in Turkey there is no Bolshevism; that is, not if the keen and ruthless activity of the Government can discover any to suppress. Communists have been clapped in gaol and kept there; and "Bolshevist emissaries" have been more or less politely sent out of the country. Even the trade guild of hammals (porters), which is the object of "popular wrath" because of its "rapacity and tyranny" (sounds exactly like the British Press during a railway strike), has been actually suppressed by the new Prefect of Constantinople.

The daily life of the city is back very much to its old normal, according to some. Others mournfully say: "The suppression of a Khilafat of centuries' standing has soon been followed by the suppression of a centuries-old guild. The Khilafat was not an isolated feature; the Sultanate has gone. Khilafat gone, and so it will proceed until we are a branch of Paris or Rome."

This pessimistic attitude I refuse to share. In the essentials of daily life, nothing much has really changed. The good Muslim is a good Muslim. Labour unrest will continue to express itself, underground or above. The ordinances about the new dresses of women are being relaxed, the police no longer interfere in this matter. The attempt to interfere with the sale of drinks has apparently been abandoned; drinks are once more to be had everywhere in the city.

Among the changes which has continued and left some mark on the life of the time is the advance of feminine ideas of freedom. Turkish ladies go about more freely, go to dances and dinners in public, and wear a kind of close-fitting cap or scarf, instead of the old tcharshaff. That is to say, the "smart set" and the would-be-fashionables act thus. The old-fashioned and the poor still wear the old costume.

The chief and most vital question in 'Constant'' to-day is: How to survive the broiling heat? Distressing and even alarming fires continue to break out, and are a problem of the city life, as they always have been. Outside these subjects of discussion and conversation, the life-interest of the city centres around the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty (by the necessary minimum of three "Great Powers"), and the Mosul negotiations.

SPANISH IN THE RIFF.

No better example of the need for adopting news with cautious reserve could be afforded than that provided in the reports of the Spanish invasion of Morocco. The very latest news justifies the designation of "invasion" and adjourns, let us hope indefinitely, the claim to the word "Occupation." In June we were assured that the Spanish were passing through friendly tribes to the conquest and subjugation of Abdel Kerim's forces. Early this month the graphic correspondent of "The Times" described the perpetual gunfire audible from Tangier, and the clouds of dark smoke arising from the direction of the mountains south of Tetuan, where Spanish troops are bombing and burning down the Riffian villages. The papers told a general tale of the impending destruction of Abdel Kerim's so-called "revolt" and of his forces.

At the moment of writing, with every military consideration in their favour, the Spanish find themselves reduced to reporting the relief of some isolated parties, and the successful retirement to this or that position. A policy is announced, which should be accepted with grave suspicion and distrust, that Spain will content herself with her assured and successful area of Occupation and will henceforth send no more troops and undertake no advance. The sincerity of all this is evident from the continued and increased "activity of the airmen." The tribesmen, although not at all paralysed by the bombing planes, have no anti-aircraft guns to use against them,—those brought down being put out of action by rifle-fire. Therefore "airmen only are now active", and they continue to bomb the men, women and children of the Riff, burn their villages and destroy their live-stock and crops. The "Times" correspondent thinks the world ought to pity the sufferings of the "men and boys of Spain." I do, loathsome as is the work they are herded abroad to do. But I rejoice in the frustration of the diabolical intent of their slaughtermen who beat them forward to destruction.

SPIRIT OF THE RIFF.

The Spanish forces are composed, only as to a very small part, of Spanish conscripts—mostly undeveloped youths, who, nevertheless in Africa have developed the most ferocious savagery at the instigation of their officers and rulers. It is this "war without mercy or quarter" which is chiefly responsible for alleged massacres and horrors. "Mutilated and distorted corpses of the majority of the 14,000 Spanish soldiers massacred in July, 1921", are a sure means of resuscitating flagging imperialism in Spain, and sending fresh batches of men and boys to Africa. Yet the "massacres" are no more than any other overwhelming military defeat; and the "mutilations and other horrors" were, in so far as the cases were confirmed, the work of men maddened by the bombing of women and children in markets, and the burning of the crops. A country responsible for "bombardment of native villages from the sea", blockade, air-bombing of villages and crop-burning, may expect little mercy from the Riffians when they are successful. Every time they are beaten they return to the fray; the rifles of the dead are borne by others, sometimes by their women, who come to die in turn. May their sacrifices prevail!

SPANISH CAMOUFLAGE.

The pursuit of a poor people, in the interest of the Romanones metallurgic group, by devices of barbarism, includes as part of its plan the bribery of the chiefs of some tribes, after their partial subjugation and terrorisation. These chiefs then deem it best and most profitable to become "native troops" of the Spanish invader. They are pushed forward by their influenced chiefs, to internecine slaughter and their own destruction. The Spaniards also scrape-up the riffraff of the world and organise it in a "foreign legion." The presence of this cannon-fodder relieves the insoluble problem of securing sufficient troops from Spain without arousing a revolution there.

Once this inslaved or mercenary army is on the warpath, all parts of the columns act as parts of a machine. Yet we are solemnly assured that "Spanish officers with the best intentions in the world *cannot restrain* their native troops and foreign legionaries under their commands from *fighting as the enemy fights*, with no quarter." Sickening camouflage,—to hover the enlistment of the criminal classes of the European ports, and the universal Spanish practices of loot and brutality.

DR. SUKHIA AND HIS SOLICITORS.

(Continued from previous page.)

of the present and prospective street traffic requirements of Bombay and its suburbs, that there should be co-ordination among different authorities possessing statutory powers for opening up roads. He pointed out that in the London Traffic Act a provision was made that all such authorities must arrange a normal seasonal programme of work involving interference with surface of the streets by mutual agreement so that except in cases of emergency all such works are done at one and the same time.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker moved that Lala Alakh Dhari be informed that the matter was already receiving attention at the hands of the Government.

Mr. Meyer Nissim seconded and the motion was adopted.

BOMBAY BARBERS AGAIN.

The Corporation then considered the following resolution passed by the Managing Committee of the Saloon and Hamam Khana Owners' and Barbers' Association "That the Managing Committee of the Saloon-Keepers and Hamam Khana Owners and Barbers of Bombay urges upon the attention of the Corporation the fact that the Rules issued by the Municipal Commissioner under the new license are very strict and that the same need revision and that, therefore, the matter be sent to the Sanitary Measures Committee for consideration."

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved that the question be referred to the Sanitary Measures Committee, as the rules were complained of as very strict.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi seconded.

Mr. J. B. Petit moved that the item be recorded, and Mr. K. S. Dhondy seconded.

Dr. Jethalal Vorah supporting the proposition said when the question was considered last time, the issue was clouded, and the President of the Association was called an agitator. But now the men themselves came to the Corporation and told them that the rules were too strict and should be amended. They should rather try to persuade the men to adopt the rules than coerce them into following them.

Mr. A. K. Pai was surprised at the attitude of Dr. Vorah, as the measures were taken after consultation with the Health Officer.

Mr. K. S. Asavale said they would not lose anything by sending the matter to the Sanitary Measures Committee, as the matter would receive more attention there.

After some further discussion the amendment was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

The Corporation then adjourned.

SEQUEL TO MILL COLLAPSE

WORKMEN BECOME PANICKY.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, August 4.

The workmen in the local mills have become panicky as a consequence of the collapse of a portion of the Gujrat Ginning Mill. Workmen in several mills came out on several occassions during the last few days fearing a similar castastrophex. In one mill they remained out for nearly half the day.

MAHATMA'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. Gandhi writes in the "Navjivan" suggesting that all big buildings should be inspected and repaired wherever found defective. It is the opinion of the local labour leaders that unless some such step is taken the present panic among the workmen will not be removed.

FACTORY INSPECTION RESULT.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, August 4.

After inspecting the bleaching department of the Gujarat Ginning mill and being satisfied about its safety, the factory Inspector, the City Magstrate and the Assistant Executive Engineer permitted that department alone to work. Consequently that department was working yesterday and will work for a few days more till the existing stock is bleached.

It is now definitely ascertained that 391 men were working in the departments which collapsed of whom 26 died and 24 have been injured.

AJMERE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

NOMINATES MAHATMA FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Aug. 1.

At a meeting of the Ajmer-Merwara, Rajputana and Central India Provincial Congress Committee, several important questions were discussed. The names of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ansari were proposed for the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress. The House unanimously accepted Mahatmaji's name and proposed Dr. Ansari's in case Mahatmaji refuses to accept the office.

The first and the 3rd resolutions of the Ahmedabad session of the All-India Congress Committee were then adopted after a short discussion and in consequence the resignations of Mirza Abdul Qadir Beg and Sjt. Sri Niwas Potdar from the A. I. C. C. and P. C. C. and M. Mohiuddin's from P. C. C. were accepted. Pt. Janki Parshad Begerhatta and Sjt. Narsingh Dass Agarwala were elected to the A. I. C. C. in place of the first two.

STRANDING OF "SUNHEATH."

INQUIRY AT KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, August 4.

The Special Marine Court of Enquiry composed of Mr. W. N. Richardson, City Magistrate of Karachi (President), Captain F. H. Brewster, Master of S. S. "Chanda" and Captain H. R. Shotton, Master of S. S. "Breconian" commenced sitting on Friday to enquire into the cause of stranding of the S. S. "Sunheath" at about two miles from the entrance to Karachi Harbour. The evidence of Captain McKee Master of S. S. "Sunheath" and Mr. Norman Stewart, Chief Engineer, was recorded in full, on Friday. On Saturday Mr. Griffiths, Chief Officer, Mr. Cuthbert, Harbour Master of Karachi Port, and Commander Page, Lloyd's Surveyor, gave evidence. The enquiry has been ordered by the local Government and is proceeding today.

SHALL EVEREST BE CONQUERED?

LEADER OF PARTY OPTIMISTIC.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Lieut.-Col. Norton, leader of the Mount Everest Expedition, in his last despatch dated Yatung, July 22nd, refers to the question as to whether the Everest will be climbed. "I have little doubt that the sad loss of Mallory and Irvine following on the death of seven porters last year will raise considerable controversy on this point. We are a persistent people. Our record in the War proved that we have a certain genius for attaining through failure to success. Can the Everest be climbed? Assuredly, it is possible. It has been proved. It has been proved that porters can carry requisite loads to nearly 27,000 feet, and I have no doubt that under favourable conditions a camp can be established at least 500 feet higher or at 27,300 feet. It has been proved also that there is nothing to prevent climbers sleeping well at about 27,000 feet and starting comparatively fit and well for the climb next day." He concludes that the standard of achievement has automatically risen. He adds: whatever may be the verdict as to whether the Everest is to be attempted again, we of the 1924 Expedition are confident that it can be climbed.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has declined to receive the Civic address proposed by the Calcutta Corporation during his visit to Calcutta in the middle of August.

REFORMS ENQUIRY.

(Continued from page 7.)

I know Mr. Chintamani very well, and I can easily assert that his evidence will be the most important and interesting, although the bureaucrats will be perturbed by his performance. His memorandum to the Committee is not yet ready, but I have no doubt that it will be a very bulky document containing a clear exposure of the defects in the working of the Reforms and demanding a certain measure of new Reforms in the light of his experience during his tenure as Minister. It is not known how many public men who have not been in Government service will be examined by the Committee, but I hear Indian members of the Committee are anxious to get as many of them as possible so that the general public feeling on the question of the Reforms might be ventilated, so as to enable the Committee to arrive at a more correct understanding of the situation.

"REFORMS CLOCK GOING BACKWARDS."

But where is all this evidence going to lead us? That is the query. Indeed, this was the query on the lips of those who assembled near the Committee-room this morning. But there was a clock on the wall inside the Committee-room which was indicating half-past seven when it was actually eleven o'clock. This ominous clock attracted the attention of every one present there. Half-humorously and half-seriously Mr. Jinnah remarked: "I see that the Reforms clock is going backward." Sir Mahomed Shafi had a heartly laugh over it, while Dr. Paranjpye twisted his already fighting moustaches to a serious turn. The Maharaja of Burdwan was not affected by these scenes, but was making his weight and height felt by such creatures as Mr. Tonkinson. The Secretary, Sir Sivaswami Iyer, ever solemn and serious, slowly entered the Committee-room, with a tremendously huge pile of books as if ready to start with his questions and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the ex-Law Member, warmly shook hands with the present Law Member and was then discussing with Sir Sivaswami Iyer.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT MARKING TIME.

Whether really the Reforms Enquiry Committee will put back the hands of Reforms Clock, or whether it will slide the regulator on the fast side, will be known from the nature of the enquiry and the attitude to be adopted by official members. Meanwhile, it is my duty to chronicle the public opinion that the Committee is at best an instrument for the Labour Government to mark time in pursuance of their usual fabian tactics.

NATURE AND SCOPE OF WORK

PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, August 4.

The Reforms Enquiry Committee assembled, to-day, in full strength in the Committee room of the Legislative Assembly chamber. Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member, presided and members present were: Sir Muhamed Shafi, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Maharaja of Burdwan, Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Paranjpe. Mr. H. Tonkinson, Secretary, was also present. The Committee sat at 11-30 and dispersed at one. To-day's sitting was private and was devoted to arrange preliminaries. Before examination is undertaken, the Committee discussed the question of publicity and decided that under normal circumstances evidence should be heard in public. Discussion is understood then to have followed about the nature and scope of the work before the Committee after the position had been examined. Members were supplied with official papers on the subject of enquiry. Members will devote the next two days to studying these documents.

The Committee reassembles on Thursday when Mr. Chitnavis, Ex-Minister, the Central Provinces, will be examined on his memorandum, which he has already forwarded to the Committee. He will be followed by Mr. Kelkar, also Ex-Minister from the Central Provinces who will be heard on Saturday. Evidence from the United Provinces, including that of Mr. Chintamani, is expected to follow next week. The terms of reference of the Committee are: (1) to enquire into the difficulties arising from the defects inherent in the working of the Government of India Act and Rules thereunder; (2) to investigate the feasibility and desirability of securing remedies for such difficulties or defects consistent with the structure, policy and purpose of the Act (a) by action taken under the Act, or (b) by such amendments of the Act as appear necessary to rectify any administrative imperfections.

GENESIS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The genesis of the Committee may also be recalled. During its early sittings in February last the Assembly discussed a resolution urging the appointment of a Round Table Conference to revise the Government of India Act. This resolution though opposed by Government was eventually carried by a large majority. Sir Malcolm Hailey defined the official position in his speeches on the 8th and 18th February. On the 8th he announced the official intention of entrusting the whole of collecting opinion about the working of the Reforms to a departmental committee as he held that such a course was a necessary preliminary to any future work in the same direction. On the 18th February, however, he made a definite announcement on behalf of the Government of India and His Majesty's Government. He then said: "Before His Majesty's Government are able to consider the question of amending the Constitution as distinct from such amendments of the Act as may be required to rectify any administrative imperfections there must be a full investigation of any defects or difficulties which may have arisen in working the transitional Constitution now in force. Neither they nor we would be justified in considering the changes in that Constitution until they were in possession of full information which our investigation will place in their hands. In 1919 Parliament after fullest consideration laid down a scheme, transitional in its nature, but nevertheless carefully devised, with a view to affect the steps necessary for the progressive realisation of the ideal embodied in the preamble of the Act. It is not to be supposed that the British people would be lightly inclined to consider the changes in that Constitution, and it is bound to concentrate attention for the present on such imperceptions in working as may have been disclosed by the experience of last three years. I said that we have carefully reconsidered the general position and we hold to the precise attitude which I then took up to save in one respect. If our enquiry into the defects of the working of the Act shows the feasibility and possibility of any advance within the Act, that is to say, by the use of the Rule making power already provided by Parliament under the Statute, we are willing to make recommendations to this effect, but if our enquiry shows that no advance is possible without spending the Constitution then the question of advance must be left as an entirely open and separate issue on which Government is in no way committed to that extent. The scope of our enquiry goes somewhat beyond that originally assigned to it, but I must again emphasise the fact that it does not extend beyond that scope to the amendment of the Constitution itself."

MRS. NAIDU AT SECUNDERABAD.

AN AT HOME BY SOUTH INDIAN CLUB.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, August 4.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was entertained to an at home yesterday evening at the South Indian Club of which Major Naidu is the president. Many prominent people were present. Sir Amin Jung Bahadar the patron of the club introducing the guest said that Mrs. Naidu was one of the noblest daughters of India though so far as Hyderabad was concerned she was politically a nonentity. Mrs. Naidu in an enchanting speech advised the members to cultivate deep and fervent locality to the Asaf Jaha dynasty. Then she touched upon Hindu-Muslim unity. She said that just as plants and flowers cooperated in creating one sense of beauty the members of the club should blend their diverse qualities and tastes in creating a platform of social goodwill.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, August 4.

The Civil Justice Committee continued its sittings at Madras, and examined two witnesses.

HITCHCOCK LIBEL CASE APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, August 4.

In connection with the Hitchcock Libel case in which an appeal had been preferred to the High Court of Madras by Mr. L. A. Subarama Iyer against the decision of the Subordinate Judge of Calicut awarding damages to the plaintiff to the extent of Rs. 6,000 Justice Mr. Ramesan and Justice Mr. Reilly dismissed the appeal with costs and the memorandum of objection filed by the respondent without costs.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED NOVELIST.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The death has occurred of Mr. Joseph Conrad, novelist.—Reuter.

Of Polish parentage Mr. Joseph Conrad was born in 1857 and was a distinguished English novelist. Hts publications include Alnayer's Folly (1895), An Outcast of the Islands (1896), The Nigger of the Narcissus (1897), Tales of Unrest (1898) Lord Jim, A Set of Six, Under Western Eyes, The Arrow of Gold (1919). His later works include a study of the revolutionary temperament. A dramatised version of victory was played at the Globe Theatre, London in 1920.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen accompanied by Mr. E. C. Wood, Private Secretary and A.D.C. arrived in Madras on the 4th instant morning by the Mettupalayam Mail.

His Highness the Maharaja of Trivandrum is somewhat indisposed for the past few days. He is being carefully attended to by the Darbar Physian assisted by the Place Surgeon.

Mr. F. H. Senneck, I.C.S., Commissioner for Incometax, Madras Government, left last night for Calcutta to attend the Conference of Income tax Commissioners of various Provincial Governments, which meets at Calcutta on Wednesday the sixth instant under the presidency of Lotus Tottenham, First Member, Central Board of Revenue.

A Gazette-Extraordinary notifies the appointment of General Birdwood as Acting Commander-in-Chief and as a temporary member of the Governor-General's Executive Council with effect from the 3rd August. The grant of four months' leave of Lord Rawlinson for urgent reasons of private affairs is also gazetted.

BRITAIN'S RULE IN INDIA.

HOPELESS INCOMPATIBILITY

H. G. WELLS' VIEWS.

Mr. H. G. Wells writes in the "Westminster Gazette":—

Is the Anglo-Saxon fit to govern any other race?

He sprawls across the earth. He rules hundreds of millions of brown and black and buff peoples; he dominates and "protects" an even larger number than he actually governs. And there are moments when one is struck by a sense of his immense ineptitude. In many respects he is unquestionably a fine figure, but with regard to other races he is overbearing, he is unsympathetic, he is obtuse. Possibly he is exeptionally so. But it is more probable that no race is fit to have the upper hand over any other race; the possession of the upper hand leads at best to an inconsiderate self-righteousness, and at the worst to an extreme contempt, injustice, and cruelty. There are very few instances in the world of an even moderately satisfactory alien rule.

The Jesuits in South America seem to have done well in a kindly unprogressive way; the British rule in Nigeria and some of the West Indies is a comparatively bright spot in the history of racial interaction, and the Dutch are credited with a fairly happy and prosperous Java. These are outstanding exceptions. The general rule for peace between two races seems to be mix or get away; the darkest tragedy comes when, as in the southern United States, they can neither mix nor disentangle.

GOOD MANNERS.

In the great elaborately educated State of the future towards which human affairs are moving, everyone and every community will be most sedulously educated and trained in inter-racial good manners. Our world at present has scarcely such a thing yet as good manners in anyone or a fully educated man. All the more reason, then, for maintaining the separations of peoples unfit to associate generously and peaceably with each other, and for releasing those who are not already separated.

The recent libel case brought by Sir Michael O'Dwyer against Sir Sankaran Nair has brought out very vividly the tremendous failure of the British Imperial system, after a century of opportunity, to produce any working tradition of interaction between the British people, the British garrison, and the Indian population. It has demonstrated the impossibility of any very long continuation of British rule in the peninsula.

HOPELESS.

After one has looked into the particlars of the case, one has just the same depressing realisation of a hopeless incompatibility that one has in some matrimonial cases. It is not so much that this or that has been done or not done; it is that the two peoples are unequally yoked in temperament and intelligence; that they do not get on together; that they never will get on together while they are closely associated. The British are not good enough nor wise enough for the job; the Indians are not great enough nor patient enough. It is a case for a separation, as friendly and speedy separation as possible, if there is not presently to be a tragic divorce.

I must confess that I cannot conjure up any very profound indignation against General Dyer. He was, I think, stupid, spasmodically violent, and unnecessarily bloody. I do not believe that the shooting at Amritsar was inevitable, and he certainly went on shooting too long. But the sort of stupid and spasmodic violence he displayed is very characteristic of many English and many Americans. I find it in myself. I have, not luckily for myself had General Dyer's opportunities, but it is not necessary to kill people to discover that one may be harsh and cruel when one is thwarted by mental process one does not understand.

PITIFUL STORY.

I had a Dyer phase, for example, as a young, eager, and untrained school-master, whipping in the dilliest stragglers for class work against which they rebelled. The whole story of the Punjab troubles is really a very pitiful story not only for the native population but for the British administrators. It is the story of a conflict of resentments. One begins with an officialdom eager for "volunteers" for the Great War, unable to understand that the Great War meant nothing and should have meant nothing to any reasonable Indian person. How could it matter to them. One goes on the story of "pressure" increasing its ugly details until we come to thrashings, deep indignities, and tortures to stimulate the cheerful "volunteer." Pressure passes from chief to subordinate and degenerates towards cruelty at every transition; it is hard to fix responsibility at any point. It rouse resistance. The pestered and tormented populace begin to hold meetings, make vague gestures of counter-violence. The irritable ass in the "Anglorum." The firmness loads the rifles and Saxon make-up response with firm prepares aeroplane bombs to disperse "dangerous assemblies."

SACRED OBSTINACY

There is a mood of sacred obstinacy in which the Anglo-Saxon becomes capable of almost any swift atrocity. He is rarely deliberately cruel, but he is easily clumsily and hotly cruel. In the twilight the highly strung creature will school or lynch at very slight provocation indeed. Confronted with the dead body, his self-respect demands an adequate reason for he tmurder he has done. So soon as the Amritsar gardens were littered with dead and dying people, it became clear to General Dyer that a very dangerous rebellion, a second Indian Munity had been heroically nipped in the bud.

His military superiors did not think so. He was rebuked and punished very properly, very necessarily. Some amends were made to smitten and outraged India in that treatment of General Dyer, and the wretched incident of Amritsar would have passed into the receding perspectives of history if it had not been for the religious enterprise of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Sir C. Sankaran Nair, in a book that was extensively used by the British Government for propaganda purposes in India, wrote phrases that certainly put an unjustifiable blame upon Sir Michael O'Dwyer for the Punjab outrages. Sir Michael brought his action and re-opened the question.

A WRANGLE.

Now the alarming and disconcerting thing is that the Court of King's Bench showed itself far less intelligent, far less alive to the realities of the Indian situation than General Dyer's military superiors in India. It is impossible to read the reports of the case without realising that the mutual irritation of English and Indian, the profound temperamental incompatibility of the two worlds, was manifested in that Court in an exaggerated degree. The case transcended its proper limits and became a wrangle on the whole Punjab question. Mr. Justice McCardie took upon himself to inform the world at large and the people of India in particular, with all the weight and prestige of the High Court upon him, "Speaking with due deliberation," that in his view General Dyer had been wrongly punished by the Secretary of State for India.

The case of General Dyer was not before the Court. This announcement was a lawless outbreak on the part of Justice McCardie. How much due deliberation there was in Justice McCardie's utterance and how much instinctive passion may be judged by the fact that General Dyer does not seem to have been punished by the Secretary of State for India at all; his case did not come up to the Secretary of State for India; he was punished for his hasty excessive violence by his own proper military superiors in India. Internal dissension restrained the jury from inflicting excessive and exemplary damages upon Sir C. Sankaran Nair for his careless libel; the damages awarded amounted to five hundred pounds, but it will be very difficult, it will be impossible to persuade the sore and sensitive, quick and resentful mind of India that Britain has not gone back upon even such clumsy and insufficient apologies and atonements as she had made for Amritsar and its associated sins.

BREAKING-POINT.

There comes a time in the relationships of nations and peoples as in the relationships of partners and lovers and married couples, when offences become irrevocable. The breaking point seemed to have been reached by the British in India. The argument is practically over, the negotiations at an end. When in the opening stages of the Great War, Ireland was bilked of Home Rule there remained nothing for it, between Britain and Ireland, but a practical separation. Englishmen like myself who regard the present detachment of Ireland and England as excessive and regrettable, were entangled, in spite of themselves, in that offence, and we were helpless to avert its just and logical consequences. So now with India. It is a sort of treachery to Indians to go on talking liberally to them, to seek their friendship, to attempt co-operations with Dyer's impenitent rifles reloaded and our Justice McCardies ready and eager to tear up our poor attempts to make amends.

SAYS THEY SAVED HER BABY'S LIFE

So She Would Not Be Without

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

One of the most fatal ailments of childhood is Cholera Infantum. It comes on suddenly, especially during the hot months, and unless prompt treatment is given the little one may soon be beyond aid.

Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine for warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach, thus safeguarding infants and little children against all the dreaded hot-weather complaints. Concerning them Mrs. Fred. Rose of South Bay, Ontario, says:— "I feel Baby's Own Tablets saved the life of our little one when she had cholera infantum and I would not be without them."

This wonderful children's tonic is entirely vegetable and not touched by hand in course of preparation.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, also reduce fever, relieve colic and indigestion, check diarrhoea, make teething easy, expel worms, quickly bring soothing, health-giving sleep, yet are guaranteed absolutely free from opiates or narcotics and perfectly safe for even the youngest infant. Of chemists, at 1½ annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

LESSON FROM LOKMANYA'S LIFE.

MAHATMAJI'S MESSAGE TO "BANDE MATARAM."

Mahatma Gandhi sends the following to the "Bande Mataram" on the Lokmanya day:—

"I wish the readers of "Bande Mataram" will contemplate the life of the Lokmanya on his anniversary. They will then realise that he required of us selfless devotion to the cause of the country. Will they give a paltry half hour's labour in the shape of spinning with religious punctuality till India becomes free?"

M. K. GANDHI.

BHIWANI MILL CASE.

(Associated Press.)

BHIWANI, Aug. 2.

In the Bhiwani Mill fire case the two accused, Rai Bahadur Tarachand Lokmandas and Murlidhar Tarachand (father and son) who acted as secretaries, treasurers and agents of the above mill from its very inception in 1910 to its closing in 1923 stood charged with cheating, misappropriation, falsification of accounts, forgery and arson or in the alternative conspiracy and complicity in the above covering a period of nearly four years. The facts of the case as presented by the prosecution were that Bhiwani Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, were registered in 1910 in Bombay and commenced actual business in Bhiwani in 1913. The mill was mortgaged in 1914 to Motimal Mirzamal and Gajanand Mirzamal. About this time the mill caught fire and the agents received Rs. 60,000, the amount covered by insurance. A second mortgage in 1917 was effected to the Maharaja of Darbhanga and a third and final one to Mr. F. E. Dinshaw of Bombay in 1921 for seven lakhs of rupees. The cheating, misappropriation etc. is alleged to have taken place after the last mortgage. The accused as agents of the mill had received, between July and August 1921, two lakhs of rupees out of the mortgaged amount from Mr. Dinshaw for purchasing cotton for the mills and 991 bales had been purchased from Messrs. Patel Bros., and Abu Baker Abdul Rahman, cotton merchants of Bombay, the latter being paid for by the Bhiwani Mills. 191 of these bales were actually sent to Bhiwani. While out of 800 bales worth over one lakh and forty thousand rupees, two hundred bales were shown in the account books as having been consumed and the remaining 600 bales were shown to the auditors as being in transit from Bombay and a railway receipt also was reported to have been shown. The prosecution alleged that the railway receipt was forged and no cotton out of the 800 bales was even sent to Bhiwani and that the complete 800 bales were handed over to one Kuverjee Pitamber, the agents' Mukkadam in Bombay for sale, the proceeds of which were after the sale credited to the private accounts of the accused. When Mr. Dinshaw inquired at the mill's head office in Bombay about the cotton it is reported that the accused instructed his Bombay Office to state that cotton was at Bhiwani. Monthly statements of cotton balance from Bhiwani are alleged to have been altered and false entries made. In this transaction the prosecution alleged that accused committed misappropriation of price of 800 bales as well as the profits arising from the sale and falsification of accounts.

Another charge against the accused was that in November 1921 the accused, as agents of the mill, contracted to buy thousand Borah or bags of Hanzi cotton from one Ramdatmal Harnaraindas of Hanzi worth over eighty-eight thousand rupees and, though this contract was cancelled subsequently, the accused is alleged to have debited the amount in the cotton accounts of the Company's books and to have misappropriated the amount. This case of 1,000 borahs is being tried here first as the jurisdiction in the first item of 800 bales is yet to be decided as to whether it should be tried in Bombay or Bhiwani. In the beginning of March 1922 the accused, as agents of the mill, are said to have contracted to buy 500 borahs from Ramdatmal Harnaraindas worth Rs. 31,000, which contract was also cancelled, and the accused is alleged to have misappropriated this amount after debiting the Company's accounts. On March 13th the mill caught fire and a sum of Rs. 1,77,000 was recovered from the Insurance Company and the prosecution alleged that 842 borahs of cotton and 99 bales of yarn among others shown to have existed in the godowns before fire were not present there and that the entries in the registers were false. The prosecution also alleged that accused issued duplicate shares bearing same numbers and raised new loans on the above forged shares and the share certificates pledged with Balchand and Harakchand of Bombay, the prosecution alleged, were forged shares and that their numbers were imaginary.

Several other minor charges are also advanced against the accused. The mill closed down in July 1923 and Mr. Dinshaw took possession of the mill and got a decree for his amount in October 1923 from the Bombay High Court. The agents were given four months' time for the payment of the decree amount. The mill again caught fire in January 1924 and the accused, as agents of the mill, sent a claim for Rs. 7,84,000 to the Insurance Company through their solicitors and also lodged information with the police at Bhiwani that some of his enemies had set fire to his mills. The police on the basis of these complaints made enquiries for about two months and no clue was found. Later Inspector Niaz Ahmedkhan was specially deputed to carry on investigations and this officer after making a thorough search of the books of the Company found out the alleged discrepancies in accounts which form the basis of the pre-ancounts which form the basis of the present prosecution. As there is a long list of witnesses from Bombay and other places to be examined the local Government has appointed Mr. O'Conner as the Special Magistrate and the public prosecutor of Hissar was deputed to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown and the trial commenced on 28th July with the charge in connection with one thousand Borahs of cotton.

GUJARAT SIKSHAN PARISHAD

MAHATMAJI PRESIDING.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 1.

The first meeting of the Gujarat Shikshan Parishad met to-day at 11 a.m. in the Master Theatre under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi. After prayers to the goddess of learning, Saraswati, the Mahamatra of the Vidyapith thanked the delegates and the visitors and explained the origin of the Parishad which was called in order to organize the educational work in Gujarat and to find means and ways of producing a better type of teachers and of creating a brotherly feeling and co-ordination among them. Continuing he said:—"The Vidyapith, during the absence of Mahatmaji, was a ship without its captain. Now that he is back among us, he will give it a direction and a haven of safety that it lacked until now. The ship would sail with more rapid strides than heretofore."

Mahatmaji then addressed the meeting saying that it was not within his power to bestow the feeling of brotherliness referred to. It was in the hands of God. He referred to the feelings of disappointment spread in the country owing to the failure to obtain Swarajya within one year. Yet he believed that Swarajya was nearer to-day than it was in 1920. The work done in Gujarat during these years was a matter of pride and honour to them, though, as a General, he would always declare that it was insufficient. Gujarati literature had become richer in its text-books through their efforts and yet he could warn the writers of those text-books not to flood the markets with too many of them so that they might not be a burden to the slender purses and brains of the poor people in villages who need them most. He urged them to take up the question of Primary Education in right earnest, make spinning compulsory in their schools, admit the untouchables even at the risk of closing down the schools, and cement Hindu-Moslem unity by teaching their young generation from its childhood that Hindus and Moslems are brothers.

The period of destructive work was over and the period for constructive permanent work had arrived. It was a standing shame to them that they did not know words used in exact sciences in their own languags; let them find out available words or coin new ones and enrich their mother-tongue by teaching these subjects in their own vernacular. This was the work before them and let them set their minds upon it. He then referred to a draft of resolutions which he had prepared and requested them to give a free expression to their views on them.

PRESIDENCY LOCAL BOARDS CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

KALYAN CITY, August 4.

A public meeting at Kalyan attended by the Presidents and members of the District and Taluka Boards unanimously passed a resolution requesting Government to postpone the forthcoming Presidency Local Boards Conefrence and requested the President and delegates not to commit themselves to any policy. A National Board Mandal was formed for managing the coming local board elections.

TWELFTH JATHA TO JAITO.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 4.

The twelfth Shahidi Jatha of five hundred Akalis left Amritsar last night for Jaito to perform Akhand Path ceremony.

ART GALLERY IN BANGALORE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, August 4.

The recent visit of Dr. Cousins has resulted in the formation of a permanent art gallery of Indian paintings to be named Jagan Mohan Chitrashala under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja. The gallery has historical value inasmuch as it contains paintings representative of different schools of Arts in India extending over a period of two thousand years from the Ajanta frescoes to the modern Bengal school. This art centre is the first of its kind in India.

ASSIST GOVERNMENT.

SIR MALCOLM'S HAILEY'S ADVICE,

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, August 2.

The Governor was a recipient to-day of more welcome addresses. Sir Arunsingh welcomed His Excellency on behalf of the District Board and said that since the inauguration of the Reforms the local Government had given greater attention to amelioration of the condition of rural classes. He assured the Governor of hearty cooperation in maintaining peace and tranquility.

The Governor replying said that it should be their task to persuade the small band of misdirected men from their error which would only discredit their community. He recognised the strong claim on government of agricultural classes who contributed greater portion of provincial revenues and maintained security by enlisting in the military services. He said that preservation of law and order was essential to the welfare of an agricultural community. He was confident that they would render full assistance to the Government in putting down crime and law breaking. But still more was it necessary that they should abstain from all association with those who endeavoured to persuade others that law breaking in any form was right.

Another address was presented on behalf of the Sikh Publicity Committee. Muslim Zemindara Anjuman, Hindu Sahaik Sabha and District Publicity Board. Among other things the address said: We stand all of us for peace and tranquility in the country. We stand for the redress of public grievances by constitutional methods. We stand for the rights of rural classes. In short we stand for the rule of law and we claim to be constitutional party of this district. Formation of our organisation was necessitated by the extraordinary circumstances in which our district was placed.

In replying to the address Sir Malcolm Hailey said:

"I see before me cooperating in one common public task representatives of three great communities whose interests nowadays so often seem to be at variance and which many seem determined to drive asunder. You have made your own objects clear. They are simple as they are laudable. You see around you those whose policy or profession it is to undermine authority of the State by deliberate creation of misunderstanding by dissemination of false reports and by spreading insidious poison of suspicion and mistrust. You may have your own views of the wisdom of many government measures. You have referred to-day to two topics on which we are not in agreement. But you are determined on one thing that that the authority of the State must remain supreme, that measures are to be controverted or laws amended by fair and open criticism and by the constitutional means at your disposal and not by the devious device of secret slander and calculated misrepresentation. You have taken a typical example from a field which at the moment is engrossing your energies for reasons which you and I know but which it is necessary now to define. A certain section of Sikhs are busy in promulgating belief that Government is making an attack on the Sikh religion, their Gurdwaras are in danger and their most sacred possession, their religious life is in deadly peril. It has never entered the mind of the great Hindu community to make this charge. The Mohammedans have never voiced a suspicion that their religion was in danger of attack from the Indian administration. It is your task to dispel this cruel and dangerous deceit. Supreme need of India at this moment is an atmosphere of order and the one essential for her progress is a recognition of the supremecy of the State over all communistic and sectional claims.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES' ADDRESS TO SIR M. HAILEY.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 4.

The representatives of the Co-operative Societies of Amritsar District presented an address to His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey.

Replying to the address His Excellency expressed his delight at the progress the agricultural classes have made and pointed out that needs of agricultural classes were coming every day into prominence. He said that in the development of rural classes one pre-eminent need was the consolidation of the agricultural credit and provision of money to meet current needs on easy terms. Thrifts, economy and co-operation were the real solutions of the problem.

During his three days' stay here His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey devoted most of his time in interviewing prominent officials and several non-officials. His Excellency left here for Lahore by motor at 9 p.m. last night. From Lahore he will proceed to Rawalpindi.

District Traffic Superintendent, Rawalpindi, N. W. Railway, wires:—All breaches on Kohat Thull Railways have been repaired. Through communication was restored at 20 hours on the second instant.

District Traffic Superintendent wires from Daera Dinapanah, N. W. Railway:—Breaches at mile 55/6 between Kot Sultan and Daera Dinapanah has been repaired, but the breach at mile 54/6 and 7 will take some days to repair. Transhipment of passenger will not be resumed till the flood subsides.

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Miss BANOO F. POACHIA and Mr. N. H GAZDER, Bombay, write:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. IYENGAR, SPECIALIST IN DIABETES, cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhay Poacha of Raipur, she is aged about 55, who was suffering from Diabetes for the last 5 years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent., as examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D., Bombay. After the treatment it was found at the Bombay Municipal Laboratory "Sugar Nil." We are all exceedingly sorry that we did not consult him earlier. We are all wish him good health and prosperity and thank him for removing sugar in her Urine entirely."

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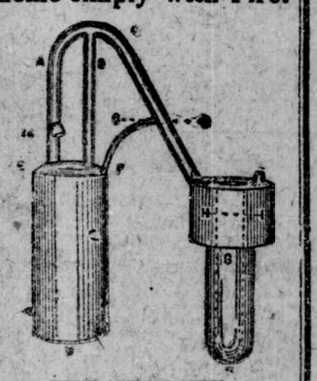

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PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923

PREMIUM BONDS.

BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

"TOO MANY COOKS SPOIL THE BROTH."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—With the reassuring news from South India that the floods are subsiding, I find that newspapers are being flooded with appeals for funds from various public bodies and individuals. I, therefore, make this appeal to the various public bodies engaged in concerting measures for organising South Indian Relief Fund to merge themselves into and concentrate upon the proposed Central Relief Committee which will be shortly formed at the preliminary meeting which Mr. G. K. Devadhar of the Servants of India Society is organising this week. I need hardly emphasise the need for the co-ordination of efforts in this direction both for the sake of economy and for the proper utilization of money. I would also appeal to individuals to utilise their time and energy that are devoted to writing appeals to newspapers for doing some real work. Let them see Mr. Devadhar and take his instructions as to how best they can be of service in the matter. I marvel at the astonishing effrontery of certain individuals who thoughtlessly write to the papers inviting public subscriptions. With due respect to their sincerity and honesty of purpose, I venture to submit that they are doing a great disservice to the very cause they are anxious to serve. Appeals from every Tom, Dick and Harry lead only to confusion and are also calculated to make some people evade payment. Conditions at present are not at all favourable to collect big amounts in keeping with the tradition of Bombay. Even the richest person is not without his own difficulties. The trade depression has affected the Capitalists from whom the greatest share must come. Unemployment—a problem which unfortunately in this country has not received the attention it deserves either from the press or from the leaders—is staring the middle classes in the face. Moreover, the allegations made in public as regards the manner in which some public funds were disposed of, have created a good deal of apprehension in the minds of the public. At such a time it is quite inadvisable to confuse the public with so many appeals. As for public bodies, apart from the various communal organisations, prominent public bodies like the like the Congress and the Khilafat, religious institutions like the Ramakrishna Mission, and representative individuals like Mr. Devadhar of the Servants of India Society, have all appealed for funds. The public are entitled to know how the money is going to be utilised, and there must be somebody to answer them. The Servants of the India Society has its branches both at Madras and at Calicut, and Mr. Devadhar has considerable experience in conducting relief operations. We are not concerned with the politics of Mr. Devadhar or of the Servants of India Society. The question is purely humanitarian and it must be viewed without any communal or political bias. Mr. Devadhar intends calling a preliminary meeting of the citizens of Bombay with a view to co-ordinate the various relief agencies already in the field. He wishes to co-operate with every possible agency. He has wired to the President of the Sheriff's meeting at Madras expressing Bombay's sympathy and explaining his methods of work. I sincerely trust that it will be possible to co-ordinate all relief agencies, and the Central Committee will be representative of all parties and communities. I need hardly mention that the circumstances that made the co-ordination of relief agencies during the Moplah rebellion impossible, do not exist in the present case, as the calamity cannot be attributed to any human agency. In this connection, I congratulate the Nair Samaj of Bombay in the liberal view they have taken in passing a resolution yesterday to work in conjunction with and under instructions from the proposed Central Relief Committee, and in placing the sum of Rs. 101, the Samaj's contribution, at the disposal of Mr. Devadhar. I hope others interested in relief work will follow its wise example.—Yours, etc.,

E. R. MENON.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PUNDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London), Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C. I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship etc. at reasonable fees! Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Rs. 1. Send time date month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

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JUDGMENT AGAINST "THE CHRONICLE."

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—

The "Swarajya" has made a suggestion that the Bombay public should immediately start a fund for helping the "Chronicle" in its present difficulty. The suggestion has got our entire approval. The service of the "Bombay Chronicle" to the interests of the country in general and of the province of Bombay in particular is too well-known to require mention. Especially in the Dharwar Firing case which but for the "Chronicle" would have scarcely attracted as much public attention as it actually did, the conductors of the paper played the most commendable part. If, therefore, in course of this conscientious and fearless discharge of public duties, the conductors of the paper have fallen victims to the bureaucratic wrath, the public ought to come forward to help them. We do not know what the financial condition of the "Chronicle" is. But we can well take it that the payment of Rs. 15,000 to Mr. Painter as a penalty for exposing the Dharwar incidents would not be an easy task for it. But whatever might be the state of its finances, the people of Bombay should practically demonstrate their sympathy for its present difficulties by raising this small amount. The danger and difficulties of Indian journalism are many. They may be considerably lightened if the editors of the journals can feel sure that the public would be always at their back in times of difficulty.

THE "CHRONICLE" CASE.

The "Eastern Mail" writes:—

Mr. Justice Kemp has passed a decree in favour of Mr. H. L. Painter in what was known as the "The Bombay Chronicle" Libel Suit. What would have been probably regarded by English Law as a privileged comment has been held by the learned judge as having been actuated by malice and therefore libellous. We have read the three articles complained of. We do not find a single charge made by our contemporary that Mr. Painter was either aware of, or present at, the firing. "The Chronicle" only pleaded for a thorough enquiry by an impartial tribunal into the circumstances of the case. Nor do the articles complained of have the impression in our mind that Mr. Painter was charged with fabrication of evidence in the volunteers' case. The impression left on us was that the District Magistrate was wrong in having allowed a free hand to the Police. In our opinion, Mr. Justice Kemp took a far-fetched view of the facts of the case before him when he pleaded for the plaintiff's high position, this and that. Nobody disputed Mr. Painter's high position. On his own admission, Mr. Painter was the head of the District Police. In that case where is the mistake in holding Mr. Painter responsible for any wrong real or fancied?

Petty officials clothed in brief authority all over the country have been sometimes misbehaving. Newspapers at once hold the Governor of the province or the Viceroy responsible for the misbehaviour. Probably, these high officials were not even aware of the wrongs complained of. Take the case of the Punjab Martial Law administration. It was believed at that time that Lord Chelmsford was not aware of all the atrocities perpetrated in that province in the name of law and order. Still, the Congress demanded his recall on the only ground that such things were possible under his lordship's rule. Take another case. In the days of Non-Cooperation, petty magistrates abused law when applying it to non-co-operators. Congress Committees at once said that Lord Reading was responsible for these abuses of the law. And nobody ever suggested that these things ever savoured of libel. Take still another case, this time in England. Not long ago, a Home Secretary had to resign because some silly policeman shot at a mob somewhere. The poor Home Secretary was taken to task, and he resigned. There are hundreds of instances in the Parliament, where reduction in the salaries of Ministers have been moved and hotly discussed not because any particular Minister had done any particular crime, but because he happened to be the official head of a department where there is probably an erring official. Mr. Justice Kemp is evidently unaware of these analogies.

We do not know if Mr. Painter's case demanded of an enquiry into the circumstances of the firing incident at Dharwar. We do not believe it did. The Judge however, took upon himself the responsibility of pronouncing his judgment on a case which he has not yet enquired into. That the eminent judge was wrong in presuming to give a verdict on the actual firing before he heard the case of the other two plaintiffs is apparent. We do not know whether we are at liberty to comment on this part of Mr. Justice Kemp's judgment. For, it deals with a matter still *sub judice*. If only for our own safety, we shall not emulate the high injudicial example by going into the merits of a case awaiting an enquiry. The legal aspect of Mr. Justice Kemp's intrusions into the firing incident is an interesting point which the various Bar Associations should decide for themselves.

COURT FEES & SMALL CAUSES COURT.

RESTORATION TO OLD SCALE SUGGESTED

The Secretary, Bombay Vakils' Association, has addressed a letter to the Secretory, Home Department, Government of Bombay on the subject of Court fees levied in the Court of Small Causes, Bombay. In the course of the letter it is stated:—

"Fees levied for institution of suits in the Bombay Court of Small Causes are regulated not by the Court Fees Act but by Government under powers conferred by Sec. 75 of the Presidency Small Causes Court Act 1882. Since 1882 Government had fixed the scale of 1½ anna in the rupee for suits up to Rs. 500 and one anna in the rupee for suits over Rs. 500 in value. In 1922 with the increase in fees all throughout the Presidency by the amendment of the Schedule in the Court Fees Act, it was thought at the time desirable to increase also the institution fees in the Presidency Small Cause Courts. This increase was effected by a Resolution of the Home Department No. 117 of 2nd November 1922 whereby such fees were increased to the present level viz two annas in the rupee.

My Association understands that since 1st April 1924, the old scale of institution fees have come into operation all throughout the Presidency, as the increased scale sanctioned by the Legislature has come to an end. This increase of fees was undertaken by Government at the time of financial stringency to supplement local revenues. Now that the need for such increase has gone, it is but fair that along with other Courts in the Presidency the fees in the Presidency Small Causes Court should also be restored to their old level as they existed before November 1922.

It is a well recognised principle of Judicial Administration that the revenue for judicial stamps should not be so exorbitant as to afford surplus revenue for other departments of administration and in this connection, I might venture to point out ever since its establishment the Presidency Court of Small Causes has not only paid for its upkeep but has supplied lacs of rupees towards general revenue. This surplus has considerably increased since 1922 at the expense of poor litigants who frequent these Courts as will appear from the following tables:—

Net Revenue derived by Government from the working of the Bombay Court of Small Causes after paying all expenses.

1921	...	Rs. 3,92,000
1922	...	Rs. 5,05,000
1923	...	Rs. 7,45,000

Under the circumstances my Association trust that Government will have no objection to revert to the old scale of institution fees and prays that a new notification to that effect be issued in supersession of the present one.

THE TAXATION COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I solicit the hospitality of your esteemed columns to draw public attention to one eloquent passage in the speech recently delivered before the Indian Merchants' Chamber by the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member to the Government of India? Referring to the personnel of the Taxation Committee Sir Basil admitted that "things had happened which ought not to have happened." Being of a curious bent of mind, I am curious to know what are these things which ought not to have happened, and whether the Finance Member could not take the public into his confidence, in order to dispel some of the disapprobation, about which he complains.

You have asked him in your able leader to get rid of prejudices against qualified persons. What I want to know as a humble member of the public is, whether the financial system of the Government of India is so rotten that it cannot bear a close examination by an honest and an independent man working on this Committee in the constant companionship of four other tame and pliable individuals chosen by the Government. If the terms of reference are wrong in the sense that it is sought to secure a scientific system of taxation, why not give us the larger enquiry, because I believe that in the attempt to secure a scientific system, regard will have to be given to the equity of a tax, and an equitable tax is that which is not beyond the capacity of the party on whom it is put. Since it is, therefore, impossible to reach results even in the limited field, which the Finance Member has determined for the Taxation Committee, would it not be right, particularly in view of the several scandals, about which there is general talk to drop the whole business and save public money and to launch out on the investigation into the national income and wealth, which the country so badly needs?—Yours, etc.,

AMRAS.

CALCUTTA LETTER

BOGEY OF "RED" BENGAL

CORPORATION AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

Anarchism has been the stale stock in trade of sensation mongers in Bengal for over a decade. Fear has become the settled mental habit of some of our organs of opinion, and we do not wonder the sniff murder in every passing breeze. It is sometimes useful to be uncritical and par-blind persistence as a policy has its own advantages. Some time ago, when our Provincial Council consisted of a tribe of flunkeys who rushed in where true nationalists feared to tread, Mr. S. R. Das, a Moderate who outdoes all records of moderatism, declared in pompous style that he held in his pocket definite information on the activities and organization of the revolutionary party in Bengal. It was an unlucky statement which called forth considerable laughter. It was remarkable that in spite of such assurance of things and knowledge of secret societies, nothing more was done by the police to save us from the subterranean terror of anarchism, than arrests of a few men under Regulation III of 1818 and deport them to an unknown prison. We have lived on in safety and there has not been any evidence of hooded terrors. But the atmosphere of terror has not been allowed to subside. We are now informed again that a campaign of murder has been threatened, and that the marked criminals are pursuing their methods in the same rotation as of the Zone. The occasion for this fresh burst of terroristic news has been supplied by a number of menacing handbills which have been given publicity in a variety of ways. They are signed by the "President-in-Council of Red Bengal" and announce a campaign of ruthless assasination of police officers. We are informed by a contemporary that copies of these have been sent by post to various officials and especially to the luminaries of Lal Bazar. Serious importance is attached to these messages of coming murder in certain quarters, and the suggestion is, of course, always there that the Serajganj resolution has given the movement its start and inspiration. Sane minded people, however, refuse to attach any weight to them and if I may borrow a phrase of Lord Lytton, the whole thing is probably a "colossal hoax." The rumour of the whole situation is that the authorities have proscribed these handbills and forfeited them. If the entire volume of this literature is seized and burnt at the stake, it will rid the city of a good deal of 'tommy rot.' But the proscription of the Government will not touch the "Statesman" which with the aid of its vast clientele and its vaunted rotary presses, has given the proclamation of 'Red Bengal' a wider publicity than that organization, even if it did exist, could have otherwise succeeded in achieving. How, does the taboo and forfeiture apply to the copies of the "Statesman"? I think the police should, as a matter of ordinary logic, seize the copies which republished the notice with such prominence, and see that they are properly forfeited.

ISHWAR CHANDRA VIDYASAGAR.

Bengal never forgets its dead. Only the other day a large gathering laid flowers of homage at the feet of Kristo Das Pal of revered memory. Those flowers had hardly faded when the memory of Swami Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was invoked for reverence. There is a small marble burst in College Square which is a meagre movement to his greatness. But to this day the monument which like all Titans of the spirit, Swami Ishwar Chandra engraved for himself in the hearts of his people, lives. His scholarship, his zeal for reform, his unflagging courage, his exalted patriotism are treasured in the grateful recollection of people's heart many of whom were unborn when the great one toiled for the upliftment of his race. The men and women who met at the Ram Mohan Hall celebrated his thirty-third death anniversary. Sir Provas Chandra Mitter who presided held that Ishwar Chandra was a founder of modern thought in India. He combined the spiritual idealism of the East with the spirit of action of the West, and herein lay the secret as well as the source of his immeasurable strength. Then followed the ancient and unageing consul that the example of that life should serve as a guiding lamp to the young. Thus did Bengal of to-day assemble to lay the wreath of adoration and love on the ashes of one of her foremost sons, and gather lessons for its inspiration in the future.

NATIONAL CHAMBER ON RY. PILFERAGE.

Railway pilfering is a serious vexation to the public and an equally serious reflection on the management concerned. The E. I. R. Co., have made a proposal that legislation on the lines of what is known as the Howrah Act should be undertaken to protect Railway and public property from pilferage. The Howrah Act lays down that a person found with anything in his possession that may reasonably be suspected of having been stolen, if he fails to give a satisfactory explanation, shall be liable to a penalty or imprisonment. This is obviously unjust and silly and it is only in India that such Laws can exist in this century. The East Indian Railway in its desire to emulate the Howrah Act and in its enthusiasm to accord protection to property, is attempting a most indefensible and undesirable infringement on individual rights. It is manifest that the dispensers of the law will be petty officers,—if even so exalted those personages are—and instead of tracking criminals we shall be told endless oppression of innocent and illiterate travellers. Unaware of the very existence of such lanes, a man or woman from the interior would be confounded by a sudden challenge from one of these petty officers and this confusion would itself be a confession of guilt, and the poor creature will be no doubt made to suffer the penalty.

It is altogether atrocious, and we are glad the National Chamber of Commerce has definitely condemned the proposals. The Chamber sees no reason why any man should be deprived of the benefit of the doubt, and asks if the Railway Co., has itself done what it can to prevent pilferage and theft. The Committee of the Chamber record their conviction that the thefts are committed by or with the connivance of the railway employees themselves. They recommend that instead of victimising passengers, for this is what the proposals would amount to, the Railway Companies should undertake a greater measure of liability and accordingly alter their risk notes. The prohibitive difference which now exists between owner's risk notes and railway risk notes should be diminished considerably. This would mean that the railway company reorganises its supervising machinery and exercises a greater control and closer mastery over its own employees. The National Chamber has, no doubt, these measures would minimise pilferage and theft to a great extent. They also give the wholesome advice that a system of insurance on the lines followed in England should be introduced. The National Chamber has done well in showing where exactly the causes lie and in deprecating without hesitation the proposals which are only a new engine of oppression.

RACE DISCRIMINATION REPUDIATED.

The Corporation of Calcutta repudiated with emphasis the criminal principle of distinction between European and Indian. There has been much feeling for some time over the latest instance of this spirit of separatism, and it burst into vehement eloquence on the last meeting of the Corporation. Some rooms have been set apart for the use of European witnesses, ladies and gentlemen, while some others were set apart for Indians, male and female. There were sign boards put up to this effect. It is the invention of some silly pated European male official and has caused just irritation. There was apparently none in the temple of justice to call for the effacement of this disgraceful inscription. But the Corporation was determined not to let the poison taint its walls. When a European member moved that employees of the Corporation serving on the auxiliary forces would be paid their salaries while in training, the whole question of discriminate treatment in the auxiliary and territorial forces was opened. The demand was rejected solely on the ground that the Corporation would be no party to any system which provided that Indians should serve in one force and Europeans in another. One Indian member was brutally frank. Why pay these men, he asked these men who are trained to lodge bullets in our own bosoms? It was terrible, and to this no one seemed willing or able to give a reply. So, it does seem that within the walls of the Corporation, no nonsense will be allowed. It is just as well, and one wishes this spirit would spread all over the City. When Mr. Pochkhanawallah was here the other day, in connection with the function at the Central Bank, a dinner was arranged for him at Firpo's and one of the guests arrived in a dhoti. The hotel manager would not let him enter. But Mr. Pochkhanawallah stamped his feet and ordered the whole party to be driven to another restaurant. Not only this, but he gave the hotel a piece of his mind. This brought the management to their senses. The example has an object lesson, and the Corporation should lose no time in seeing that foreign concerns do not prosper in Calcutta on such intolerable impudence.

FLOOD RELIEF.

The flood havoc in Madras has been slowly working its way into the sympathy of Bengal. The disastrous results of the visitation are but meagrely reported by the A. P. I. but they are sufficiently harrowing. The newspapers have been calling attention to the need of relief on a large scale, but it must be said public opinion and the Press have so far been sluggish. The Anglo-Indian Press was more agitated over the disaster in Japan, and it seems that so long as it is Indians who are afflicted by there calamities, their consciences can well afford to slumber. The Indian section of the Press has shown some sympathy but it is nothing commensurate with the calamity or in comparison with the manner in which Madras rushed to the help of Bengal when Bankura was in the grip of famine and flood. The Press has a solemn responsibility in the matter, and has to inform public opinion and rouse public sympathy. So far, it cannot be said this responsibility has been sufficiently grasped. It is, probably, a little too soon to offer disparaging criticism. But it is a matter of grave emergency, and must not be spoilt by undue hesitation or delay. —

CHILD LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES.

The United States Senate has approved an amendment to the Constitution empowering the Government to a limit, under 18 years of age. The House of Representatives had previously approved the amendment. It must now be referred to the separate States of the Union for ratification, and two-thirds of the States must ratify it before it can be put into force.

This news marks the completion of an important stage in a prolonged campaign for the establishment of uniformity in American child labour legislation. At present the control of juvenile employment is vested in the individual States (48 States and the District of Columbia). Attempts to institute federal legislation having been declared unconstitutional, it was proposed about eighteen months ago to pass an amendment to the Constitution which would give power to Congress to legislate on the matter regardless of legislation by the States. It may be recalled that, on the invitation of the Sub-Committee of the Senate to which the proposal was referred, the Director of the International Labour Office gave evidence on the subject before them during his visit to America. According to official reports, there were in 1930 more than a million children from 10 to 15 years of age, inclusive, engaged in gainful occupations in the United States.

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THE RENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Much has been spoken in public press and on platforms in favour and against the continuation of the Rent Act for a further period of at least five years.

No sane landlord will object to give relief to poor and middle class of tenants and I for one, am in favour of prolongation of the Act but at the same time would like to point out in my own case which will convince the public at large how I have suffered and have to suffer as long as the Act continues.

I purchased a property in the end of 1916 in Girgaum locality (at the time when value was not enhanced); the said property was partly occupied by the late owner and partly let at a very low rent; the conveyance of the property owing to some legal difficulties could not be completed till the beginning of 1918, and then the property came into my possession.

The price I paid for the property was Rs. 1,25,000 and spent about Rs. 20,000 for improvements, total cost comes to about Rs. 1,45,000. I was offered Rs. 3,50,000 for the property about the end of 1918 on condition that vacant possession be given and one or two obstinate tenants objected to vacate and I had to abandon the idea of sale.

Now for my investment of Rs. 1,45,000 I am realizing Rs. 750 per mensem, say Rs. 9,000 per annum; for improvements and my needs I had to borrow on the mortgage of the property Rs. 70,000 at the interest at 13 Anna per cent per month which take away Rs. 6,825 besides Municipal taxes which comes to Rs. 900 and collection charges, fire insurance and repairs depreciation which amounts to nearly Rs. 1,000 per annum; now briefly saying, I realize Rs. 9,000 as rent and paying Rs. 8,725 as interest, expenses and taxes. What is my gain on the balance of my investment of Rs. 75,000, only a paltry sum of Rs. 275 per year; aren't such cases worth consideration.

The only way I beg to suggest to Government councillors and public at large that either the Government or some public bodies sroudd advance at least sixty per cent. on the present value of the properties on first mortgages at a cheap rate of interest, say 5½ per cent. out of public fnnds till the Rent Act is in force or give a 30 per cent. general increase in the rent, but I am afraid, the later proposal might tell heavy to the poor tenants, also loans to the extent of 60 per cent. may be given at the same rate for new building or improvements in old ones to encourage private persons to build more houses.

I tried to sell off the property but I cannot get a purchaser over Rs. 1,20,000.—Yours, etc.

V.

Bombay, July 26.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have no doubt that everyone will agree that business in general is at present in a very deplorable condition and I pretty miserable, as the sales have dwindled be unaware of the same. One cannot, therefore, make out on what principle or calculation they opposed Mr. Addyman's Bill. Surely, they do not wish to see the utter ruin of petty shop-keepers. As it is, their lot had been for the last two years pretty miserable as the sales have dwindled down to less than one third and it has become the proverbial "Hot Ghee" which cannot be swallowed as the throat will be burnt and which cannot be spit out because in that case the money invested will be lost. Now added to this difficult position, the owners of the premises (of almost all old buildings in Girgaum) have served them with notices to vacate as and from 1st September 1924. As things are, it is difficult to make both ends meet and now they are in a dilemma. Your local contemporary stated in its evening edition that the landlords will see the present condition of business and will not unreasonably increase their rents, but it is difficult to meet with any such landlords. They are not agreeable to any reasonable increase which is apparent from the fact that they do not mention in their notices anything about increase apparently because their demand is more than 200 per cent. over the present rental and they do not like to put the same in black and white. Now the question is what are these small traders to do and whom to approach, as the owners threaten them with ejection proceedings. It appears one of the pleaders of the local bar made as much as Rs. 1,600 in a single day in writing notices to these unfortunate tenants. How can the shopkeepers who have been occupying the premises for a number of years vacate the same within a month and where are they to go? I am a shop-keeper having opened business in Girgaum in 1917. I took the premises on a monthly rent of Rs. 20 and due to the increase allowed by the Rent Act I have been paying for some time past at the rate of Rs. 23-8-9. Now I have been served with a notice to vacate by the first of September failing which I am thretened with ejection through the Court. Privately I am told by the owner that I shall have to pay Rs. 60 per month if I intend to continue in the present premises. Now I shall feel highly thankful to the Government and other members who opposed the introduction of Mr. Addyman's Bill to let me know if they consider this increase is reasonable one and if not will any one of them act as an arbitrator or go between and decide what am I to pay. In the meantime, I earnestly hope that the Government will do something to mitigate the miseries of such small-traders. All the same, I think it is imperative that all such tenants should join together and decide upon the course to be adopted without loss of time.—Yours, etc.,

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THE FAILURE OF TENANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The landlords of Bombay who naturally despise the Rent Act and have been quite busy lately writing angry letters to the Press holding meetings, submitting memorials and petitions and sending up deputations to wait upon His Excellency the Governor—all voicing their contempt and hatred of the Rent Act and praying for its repeal—have reason to rejoice over the "throwing out" of the Rent Act Bill by the Bombay Legislative Council by 43 votes against 41. To those who have been living with their eyes and ears open lately, the result is not surprising and although it is disquieting enough to the few heroic souls who are fighting the cause of the "middle and poorer classes," i.e. the tenants, and it is plain that the official and non-official members who sided with the landlords on the occasion did so blindly and foolishly, there is no denying the fact that as far as the Tenants are concerned, the punishment (if punishment it can be called) is well deserved. That the Rent Act Bill should have been allowed to be thrown out so easily at the very outset and that its advocates—numbering hundreds of thousands—should have failed to count upon and obtain enough support to ensure its success even at its introduction against the depraving forces of a handful of wealthy, grasping and greedy landlords—so long more or less pent up by the rigorous but just pressure of the Act—is at once a revelation of the deplorable and shameful unconsciousness, inactivity and lack of interest on the part of the tenants themselves in their own welfare. It is painfully evident that their own foolish indifference to their own cause has naturally resulted in such alarming consequences, and that a great deal of water has been allowed to run under the bridges. There is a quaint old saying that what is *everybody's is nobody's* business. If the tenants are going to indulge peacefully in their slumbers while the landlords are burning red-hot in their spontaneous outburst to have the (to them offending Act repealed, the resultant penalty would be inevitable. Are the tenants prepared to face the consequential disaster? If not, what have they done so far to ensure its prevention? What are they doing and what do they intend to do in the matter? How many bodies have been formed to advocate the extension of the Act, how many meetings held and how many deputations sent to wait upon Government and how many representatives sent to see that the Legislative Council do not throw out the Bill again? Prevention is better than cure and a stitch in time saves nine. Otherwise one thing is certain that this path of apathy and foolish indifference—which is nothing but another name for selfishness—will lead to nothing but ruin. The other day a public meeting was held in the well-known Cowasji Jehangir Hall to advocate the extension of the Rent Act: and how many of the representatives of the hundreds of thousands of tenants were present there? Hardly two hundred! But when one thinks of the million of tenants (many of them unemployed, poor, famine-stricken and starving) one does imagine that it is certainly high-time the tenants were bestirring themselves in the matter.—Yours etc.,

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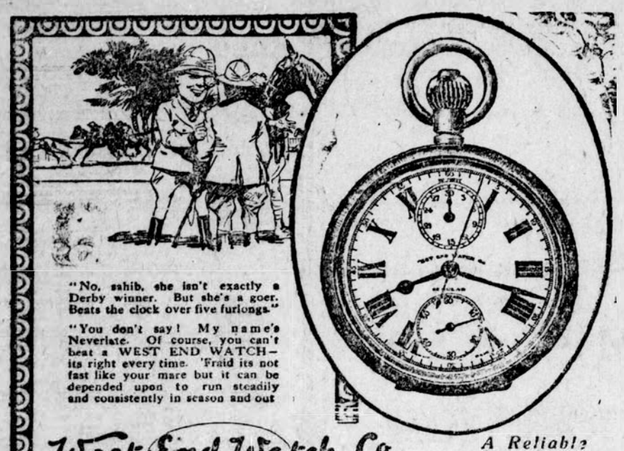

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